THE Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,516. New Series.] BOMBAY : SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, Charles Ashby, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Clayton, to Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., returning by same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. Taunton, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, to Kurrachee, on Monday, the 2nd March at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY the 2nd March, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 28th February 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Three competent TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE FROM GUZERATI INTO ENGLISH the accounts of the Throstle Mill Company. Apply to

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Manager of the Company.
Military Square, 23rd February 1863.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of about 100 miles of Line, unless thoroughly qualified no person need apply. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, house quarters and allowances.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat 16th February 1863.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

Have the honor to announce they will give their entertainment on

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd 1863.

The Company comprises the following talented artistes :—

Mr. J. O. Pierce.	Mr. N. A. Bryant.
,, T. P. Brower.	,, L. F. Palin.
,, H. C. Campbell.	,, Dave Carson.

The S. F. Minstrels beg leave to state that they are the authors of the present style of

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

As the principal portion of the Company were members of the far famed

CRISTY MINSTRELS

For particulars see future Advertisements.

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Davoren will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship *Indore*, Captain Browne, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Browne will not be responsible for the condition or contents of packages after they have left the ship's side.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office,
24th February 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "*Vittoria*," Captain Martin, from London, are requested to Send off Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Martin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBERT FRITH & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owner of the Ship *Vittoria*.
Bombay, 27th February 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited.
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Act. Agent Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICE.—The Agency of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th, 6th and 7th proximo on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 26th February 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 15th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—I have authorised my Son Framjee Bomanjee Cama, to conduct my business in Bombay and to sign my name from this day.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.
Bombay, 21st February 1863.

NOTICE.—A lighter, loaded with 48 Barrels of Gingelly Oil, marked P. B. & Co., was upset in the harbour on the 19th instant, and should any of the said Barrels be picked up on the coast, we shall feel obliged if the authorities on the spot will communicate with us on the subject.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA.—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.
Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year, of Wax Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe & Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Gunny Dammer, and Coconut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Wednesday the 1st of April 1863 at 12 o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish forthwith the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

5. The security will likewise be forfeited, should the party whose Contract is accepted refuse to fulfil the Contract.

E. T. BEAUVAIS, Post Master.
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 21st February 1863.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Late Supreme Court File.

EQUITY SIDE.

Ameena Bebee and Khudiza Bebee............*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others............*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c......*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others............*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the fifth day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subbagchund Megraj, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga, Nurrotum Nulloo, and Jeetajee Soorjanjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c. All o[illegible]rders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rossel[illegible]t & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive p[illegible]tronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and w[illegible]ill do all in their power to merit it.

KID GLOVES ! ! !

New Stock just [illegible]received. J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th De[illegible]mber 1862.

THE N[illegible]EW GLOVE ! ! !

Received this [illegible]y a large stock of the Casim[illegible]r Gloves.

which are now universally wo[illegible]n in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more dura[illegible]ble, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1863; and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ One hundred Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March, that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing off such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. C. Gibson, Colonial Secretary.
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 12th December, 1862.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar, in November, 1862.

Description, Size, Number, and Quality.					Weight.				Value.	Total value.	Rate of valuation in Pagodas.	
No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.	Total. K.	Total. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Aney	20	1	[illegible]	—	13/16	—	—	28 7 0	—	17 Star Pagodas.	
2	Aney	—	3	[illegible]	—	1 3/16	—	—	17 10 0	—	18 do.	
3	Masegoe	—	2	—	—	⅞	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	
4	Kalippo	—	11	—	—	4⅞	—	—	25 9 1	—	—	30 Star Pagodas.
5	Korowell	—	14	—	—	3 5/16	—	—	8 1 2	—	—	14 do.
6	Peesel	—	19	—	—	9	—	—	6 4 2	—	—	4 do.
							1	0¾		88 10 1		
7	Kalippo	30	5	—	—	1½	—	—	7 10 0	—	—	25 do.
8	Korowell	—	4	—	—	2¼	—	—	5 12 0	—	—	12 do.
9	Peesel	—	13	—	—	4½	—	—	1 9 1	—	—	2 do.
							0	9		14 15 1		
10	Anoothary	50	14	[illegible]	—	3	—	—	21 10 2	—	14 Star Pagodas.	
11	Kalippo	—	20	—	—	4¼	—	—	12 9 1	—	—	16 do.
12	Korowell	—	6	—	—	4¼	—	—	7 1 1	—	—	9 do.
13	Peesel	—	53	—	—	14	—	—	8 12 1	—	—	3½ do.
							1	6		50 1 1		
14	Aney	80	20	[illegible]	—	3¼	—	—	16 12 2	—	12 Star Pagodas.	
15	Masegoe	—	3	—	—	7/16	—	—	0 8 0	—	—	
16	Kalippo	—	14	—	—	7¼	—	—	15 15 2	—	—	13 do.
17	Korowell	—	19	—	—	6¼	—	—	7 15 1	—	—	7 do.
18	Peesel	—	78	—	—	13¼	—	—	5 5 2	—	—	2¼ do.
							1	13¾		46 8 8		
19	Vadivoe excluding Madengoe	100	—	5 [illegible]	2	18¾	—	—	—	—		
20		200	—	3 [illegible]	3	16¾	—	—	200 6 0	200 6 0	7 Star Pagodas.	
21		400	—	1 [illegible]	2	—	—	—	—			
							8	15½				
22	Thools	600	—	—	4	3¾	—	—	—	—	—	
23		800	—	—	2	—	—	—	86 10 0	86 10 0	—	13 do.
24		1000	—	—	2	1¾	—	—	—	—	—	
							8	5½				
25	Masottool	—	—	—	2	14½	—	—	8 9 1	—	—	3 Rupees.
26	Shell Pearls	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	46 4 0	—	—	2½ Star Pagodas.
							8	2½		54 13 1		
						Total	29	13		542 0 3		

Selavetorre, 30th November, 1862.

W. C. Twynam.
James Worsley.
H. M. Patchico.

Books, etc., for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

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Wild Sports of the World. A boy's book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood	5	12
The Village Garland. Tales, &c. by Mrs. S. C. Hall	3	12
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Outlines of Creation. Illustrated	3	12
The Magnet Stories for Summer Days, &c.	2	0
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INDIAN AND BURMAN TIMBERS.

Description and strength of some of the Indian and Burman Timbers. By Conductor T. W. Skinner, Guncarriage Manufactory, Madras 1862	5	12

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The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkun, and is open to direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalow, which is distant about one and-a-half miles from the Khandalla Railway Station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all other information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE, General Broker, &c., 29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. Laing, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Coonoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.

A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 28th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

A fair amount of business has done for the Mail at our quotations.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	27 ,,
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
C. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Thorostie Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loan 1835-36	94½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five Franc Pieces	,, 295
Bar Silver	,, 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
,, (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 405 to 410
Old Surat	,, 415 to 417
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,, 415 to 420
Do. New	,, 435 to 440
New Oomravuttee	,, 422 to 425
Old Compta	,, 425 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 550 to 555
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 430 to 432
New Varaval	,, 445 to 446
New Khandeish	,, 418 to 420
Old Poratchee	,, 400 to 405
New Accote	,, 432 to 435
New Mangalore	,, 448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-8 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	32 to 33
and White)	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	26 to 27

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

During the past fortnight our market has manifested much activity, and a large amount of business has been done both in imports and exports. The market for *Piece Goods* was very active during the earlier part of the fortnight; in addition to a healthy demand for the up-country markets, there was a large speculative business, under the influence of which prices continued daily to advance. Latterly, however, there has been a slackness in the legitimate demand owing to the rapidity of the advance in prices caused by the operations of speculators, as also owing to the approach of the Holee holidays which tends to disincline dealers for business. Prices of almost all kinds of Manchester goods show a marked advance upon our last quotations. The market closes quiet but firm, the general feeling being that the lull is merely temporary, and that with the diminution of stocks and the very small quantity of goods now to arrive, holders will be able to realise very high prices during the remainder of the season before the monsoon. *Yarns* are in good demand at dearer rates. For *Metals* the demand is very moderate.

In *Cotton* a good amount of business has been done at former prices; the stocks are very firmly held, and the unfavourable advices from Liverpool have failed to reduce the prices here. In *Seeds* a fair business has been done, chiefly in *Linseed* at a slight advance in prices. *Wool* is less firm and prices are rather easier.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Piece Goods.—In *Grey Shirtings* of all widths a large amount of business has been done at an advance of about four to ten annas per piece. *Grey Longcloths* are getting scarce, and in excellent demand at higher quotations. *Grey Madapollams* have continued in good demand and fetched higher prices. *Grey Domestics* have changed hands to a fair extent at advanced rates. *Grey T. Cloths* have been dealt in to a good extent at dearer rates. In *Grey Jacconets* the sales are small owing to the reduction of stocks; in good demand at rising prices. *Grey Mulls, Printers, Cambrics,* and *Dhoties* have been in fair request at higher prices. Grey Drills also fetch higher values.

In *White Goods* a large business has been done chiefly on speculation, the descriptions most in favour being *Shirtings, Jacconets, Tanjibs, Cambrics,* and *Mulls*; in all kinds we have to quote a large advance.

In *Dyed Goods* and *Prints* there is very little doing; the market, however, is firm, and holders refuse to sell at former rates.

Glasgow Goods are in fair request, especially *Dhoties* at higher figures.

In *Turkey Red Goods* a good business has been done, principally in *Cambrics* and *Mulls*, but prices shew no improvement.

Sales comprise:—

(From the 13th to 25th instant inclusive.)

Quantity	Description	Rs.	A.	P.	
	Grey Madapollams.				
1000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs.	3	5	6	p. pce.
1500 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	6	4	
8000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	6	0	
2000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 2 10	3	3	9	
800 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	8	0	
5000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	3	0	
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	8	0	
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	8	0	
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	10	0	
4500 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	8	6	
10000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	3	10	0	
675 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 2 12	3	3	6	
	Blue Madapollams.				
600 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	5	0	0	
	Grey Long Cloths.				
750 Pieces,	45 in, 36, yds. 9lbs.	6	10	0	
	Grey T Cloths.				
500 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 lbs.	3	14	0	
600 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 6	5	10	0	
16000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 7	6	4	0	
600 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 6 4 oz.	5	11	0	
500 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 6 4	5	14	0	
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4	3	15	6	
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 7	6	8	0	
2500 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 4 8	4	6	0	
7500 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 7	6	4	0	
	Grey Jarconets.				
3000 Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds, 3½ lbs.	3	11	0	p. pce.
2000 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 3 6 oz.	3	13	0	
1000 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 3 0	4	0	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2 10	3	0	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2 8	3	4	6	
	Grey Domestics.				
360 Pieces,	60 in, 24 yds, 7 lbs.	7	5	0	
	Grey Shirtings.				
1000 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds, 9lbs.	9	3	0	p. pce.
2400 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	8	0	
750 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	10	0	
600 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	11	0	
500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	7	9	0	
1020 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 6	6	9	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	7	8	0	
2250 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	7	8	0	
10000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	7	11	0	
10000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	11	0	
4000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	12	0	
3750 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	7	8	0	
2500 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	8	9	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	8	10	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 9 10	10	6	0	
600 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6½	7	5	0	
3000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 5½	6	0	0	
[illegible] ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 5¾	6	9	6	
[illegible] ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8 4	8	12	0	
	Grey Shirtings.				
1000 Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	6	9	6	p. pce.
500 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	8	12	0	
1200 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 5¼	5	14	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	7	14	6	
1900 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 5¼	6	0	0	
5000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	7	14	0	
1680 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 5¼	6	3	0	
250 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7½	8	4	6	
750 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8¼	8	14	0	
250 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 10	11	2	0	
250 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 10	11	4	0	
500 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7	8	0	0	
250 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 9	10	0	0	
500 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7	8	0	0	
2750 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 6½	7	8	0	
250 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 10	11	8	0	
1000 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	0	0	
1600 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	0	0	
500 ,,	45 in 39 yds, 8¼	9	2	0	
250 ,,	50 in, 39 yds, 9	10	0	0	
600 ,,	54 in, 39 yds, 12	11	4	0	
100 ,,	54 in, 38 yds, 10	10	6	0	
100 ,,	54 in, 38 yds, 11	11	6	0	
1250 ,,	64 in 39 yds, 12	11	4	0	
	Grey Mulls.				
2000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No. 2	1	14	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 3	2	0	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 4	2	2	0	
1000 ,,	40 in 20 yds, ,, 5	2	5	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 6	2	8	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 7	2	11	0	
	Grey Dhoties.				
11000 Pairs,	45 in, 11 yds,	2	8	0	p.pair.
	Grey Prints.				
1000 Pieces	26 in, 30 yds, 3 lbs.	3	8	0	
1000 ,,	26 in, 30 yds, 3	3	9	0	
1000 ,,	26 in, 30 yds, 3½	3	14	0	
2000 ,,	26 in, 30 yds, 4½	4	12	0	
	Gown Prints.				
500 Pieces	24 in, 28 yds,	5	3	0	
	Grey Cambrics.				
1700 Pieces,	60 in, 24 yds, 7 lbs.	7	4	0	
550 ,,	60 in, 24 yds, 7	7	5	0	
	White Shirtings.				
250 Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,	9	0	0	p. pce.
250 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,	8	8	0	
330 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,	10	0	0	
2100 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,	8	8	0	
2000 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,	9	4	0	
500 ,,	36 in, 40 yds,	9	12	0	
	White Mulls.				
800 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	4	0	0	
800 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	4	0	0	
	White Jacconets.				
2600 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	0	0	
2000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	14	0	
	White Tanjibs.				
36500 Pieces,	36 in, 20 yds,	3	1	0	
	White Cambrics.				
500 Pairs,	36 in, 12 yds,	2	2	0	
500 ,,	36 in, 12 yds,	2	4	0	
500 ,,	36 in, 12 yds,	2	6	0	
500 ,,	36 in, 12 yds,	2	10	0	
	White Dhoties.				
400 Pairs,	50 in, 11 yds,	3	4	0	
	B. W. Prints.				
500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	4	0	0	
	Colored Prints.				
500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	4	4	6	
	Dyed Cambrics.				
600 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	4	4	0	
900 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	4	9	6	
	Turkey Red Mulls.				
5000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	5	2	0	
2700 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	5	2	0	
	Turkey Red Cambrics.				
7500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	10	0	
1000 ,,	33 in, 24 yds,	7	4	0	
750 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	3	0	
750 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	7	0	
750 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	5	6	
1000 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	10	0	
1000 ,,	24 in, 22 yds,	6	9	0	
500 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	11	0	
2000 ,,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	12	0	
	Turkey Red Twist.				
120 Pieces	45 in, 48 yds,	24	4	0	

Twist.—A good demand has existed for both *Mule* and *Water Twists*, but owing to the firmness of importers who ask higher prices, the business has not been large. We have to notice an advance of ¼ to 1½ annas higher on almost all counts, and pretty good sales, chiefly of *Mule Dyed Twist* is generally dearer. Sales are:—

		Mule Twist		
30 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30	at As. 16	per lb.
43 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 19	
43 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 19	
20 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 18	
20 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 18¼	
30 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 18 7/16	
47 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 18	
10 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 23¼	
		Water Twist.		
25 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30	,, 19	
		Mock Water		
33 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30	,, 17¼	
		Green Twist.		
20 Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 40	,, 20	
		Blue Orange Twist.		
53 Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 40	,, 21	
6000 lbs.	Cochineal		Rs. 1-14	(to arrive.

Metals.—*Copper* has been in active demand and all sorts have found buyers at advanced rates; market closes rather weak, but former prices are maintained. *Yellow Metal* is dull and nominally quoted Rs. 45. *Iron* of all descriptions is lower and neglected, except *Nail Rods* which maintain previous prices. *Steel tubs* are saleable at a reduction in value; but *faggots* maintain former rates. *Lead* has undergone no change, but holders are inclined to sell at a slight reduction. *Spelter* is difficult of sale and quoted lower. *Quicksilver* is enquired after for shipment to China, and prices shew an advance. *Tinplates* remain unaltered. Sales comprise:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
500 Cwt.	Copper Braziers	57	6	0	p. cwt.
500 ,,	Do. Do.	57	12	0	
400 ,,	Do. Do.	58	8	0	
100 ,,	Do. Do.	58	2	0	
100 ,,	Copper Tile	54	0	0	
500 ,,	Copper Braziers and Sheathing	57	12	0	
100 ,,	Copper Tile and Ingot	53	10	0	
100 ,,	Yellow Metal Sheathing	44	4	0	
150 ,,	Do. Do. Braziers	44	4	0	
100 ,,	Do. Do. Do.	43	12	0	
30 ,,	Do. Do. Do.	43	12	0	
100 Tons	Iron Swedish Bar	51	8	0	p. cdy.
30 ,,	Do.	51	8	0	
200 ,,	Do.	50	12	0	
500 Tubs	Steel Swedish	9	6	0	p. cwt.
1000 ,,	Do. Do.	9	0	0	
500 Bundles	Steel Faggot	9	8	0	
50 Bottles	Quicksilver	42	8	0	p. md.

Coals are dull and prices shew a decline.

Cochineal.—The enquiry is languid at Rs. 1¾ to 2.

Saffron is nominally quoted Rs. 20 to 21, there being sales.

Beer in *bottle* is in good demand at remunerative rates, while that in *wood* is scarcely sought for.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—A good demand existed for cotton in the early part of the fortnight at gradually advancing rates, but on the arrival of the Galle telegram which brought unfavourable advices from Liverpool, the demand slackened, and but little business was done. The holders, however, are very firm, and would not submit to any corresponding reduction in prices, which remain unaffected by the decline in the Liverpool Market. Stocks are moderate, and Native holders calculate upon increasing the prices, unless there is something in the political news of America to change the aspect of affairs. The transactions reported are:—

Candy.		Rs. p. candy.	
100	New Dhollera	438	(to arr. in April & May.)
300	Do.	417½	(with selection.)
125	Do.	425	(to arr. in April & May.)
125	Do.	430	(do.)
250	Do.	435	(do.)
125	Do.	425	(do.)
100	Nowlod Dhollera	420	(without selection.)
125	Do.	425	(do.)
50	Do.	425	
50	Oomrawuttee Akote	440	
200	New Oomrawuttee	425	(without selection.)
100	Do.	425	(do.)
50	Do.	435	
50	Do.	435	
100	New Verawul	394	(to arr. in April & May.)
400	Compta	435	
75	Do.	433	
150	Do.	432-4	
125	Do.	425	
50	Do.	429	
150	New Hingunghaut	458	
50	Do.	460	
50	Do.	465	
200	Do.	465	(without selection.)
200	Do.	470	
50	Dharwar Ginned	550	
50	Do.	550	
50	Do.	555	

Wool.—The demand is rather slack, and prices have a downward tendency. Stocks, however, are light.

Seeds.—*Linseed* has been in active demand at advanced rates. *Rapeseed* had declined, but have lately recovered its former price. *Sesame Seed* is unaltered. In *Niger Seed, Ground Nuts,* and *Poppy*, there is little or nothing doing. Sales are:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
20000 Cwt.	Linseed...(to arr. in April & May)	6	6	0	p.cwt.
5000 ,,	Do......(to arr. in April & May)	6	8	0	
5000 ,,	Rapeseed	7	4	0	

Coffee.—Stocks of *Malabar* having increased, it is freely offered at reduced rates.—*Mocha* is scarce and held firmly.

Pepper is quiet and unchanged in value.

Hemp.—Has been offered at cheaper rates.

Saltpetre is in demand and prices are rather dearer.

Gums.—*Myrrh* and *Assafœtida* are lower; *Arabic* is slightly higher; other descriptions are unaltered and can be had on easier terms.

Galls are reduced in stocks and held for higher rates.

FREIGHTS.

(From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular)

The unusual buoyancy in our Freight market to which we have for several mails past called attention has diminished considerably during the last few days, the uncertainty attaching to American affairs tending to check speculative transactions. In the first part of the fornight rates slightly receded, but quickly recovered, and an improvement of nearly 5s. per ton ensued. On the 21st instant the Calcutta steamer arrived at Galle with telegrams from England to the 2nd current, reporting a decline in the Cotton market, and the previous advance was again lost. On 24th we received our usual mail with later telegrams to 10th idem, but the advices to hand have only added to the previously existing stagnation, and it is not expected any animated demand will set in until the close of the Hoolee Holidays; yet there is an absence of pressure to make engagements upon other than highest current rates; and last mails quotations are well maintained. We quote:—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 15 0	to £4 5 0
	Seeds	2 17 6	to 3 0 0
London	Cotton	3 10 0	to 4 0 0
	Seeds	3 0 0	to 3 2 6

Liverpool—Rates in the early part of the fortnight displayed great firmness, and transactions were numerous at some improvement in rates. The demand has been principally for *ready ships* by which as high as £4-15-0 has been paid; but for ships only commenced loading £4-0-0 to £4-5-0 have been the highest rates obtainable. Since the arrival of the *Jeddo*, with adverse advices of the Liverpool Cotton Market, the demand has become restricted; but rates remain steady and tonnage is held for extreme quotations. Several transactions to arrive have had effect upon a basis of £3-15-0 for April, and £3-10-0 to £3-12-6 for May shipment: and for March and April shipment a charter is reported upon account of a European speculator at £3-17-6; but this rate is not likely again to be paid, as several vessels chartered in England are offering at lower rates. Seeds for dead weight are with difficulty procured at our quotations.

The following is a faithful list of the reported engagements:—*King of Algeria*, 1707 tons, *Herald*, 1179 tons, *Zambia*, 1004 tons, *Concordia*, 972 tons, *Havelock*, 1124 tons, *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, 843 tons, *Lillies*, 1665 tons, *Tudor*, 1745 tons, *Almora*, 1107 tons, part cargoes at from £3-15-0 to £4-5-0. "To arrive" *City of Agra*, 1073 tons, full cargo Cotton £3-17-6 (March and April) *Coronet*, 1060 tons, part cargo £3-12-6 (April loading) *Glenalva*, 1051 tons, (May loading) part cargo at £3-12-6, *Arundel*, 983 tons, (March loading) at £3-15-0, *Anne Armstrong*, 792 tons, (March loading) part cargo at £3-15-0, *Crescent*, 1333 tons, (May loading) part cargo £3-7-6. *Floating Light*, 1194 tons, (May loading) full cargo at £3-10-0.

London.—With moderate supplies of tonnage, rates keep steady but the demand for the moment is very languid. Cotton does not offer freely, and the small lots shipping have been placed at £3-15-0 to £4-0-0. *Seed* tonnage is much enquired for, and by the *Hornet*, 1179 tons £3-2-6 has been paid. Large quantities of Gums and other miscellaneous cargo are offering at from £3-10-0 to £4-5-0; the scarcity of loading tonnage compelling shippers to accede to extreme rates.

Havre.—The *Giscours*, 512 tons, a French ship, gets francs 113½ for a cargo of Cotton and the *Hadassah*, 527 tons has been chartered to load a similar cargo at £4-17-6 per ton.

For Bordeaux.—The *J. J. Dussumier*, (F) 299 tons, loads Coffee from two ports on the Malabar Coast upon owners account.

Andaman Islands.—The *Shaw Allum*, 498 tons, has been taken up by Government to convey convicts to the Andaman Islands at rupees 70 per head with usual guard.

In *Country Charters.*—Nothing has been done, although there is an excellent demand at rupees 30 per ton for Calcutta and back, and to load timber from Maulmain to this port, rupees 35 is freely offered.

American Tonnage.—The *Boston Light*, 1179 tons, lately reported sold and placed under the British Flag renamed the *Toolga*, gets rupees 4 per ton for a cargo of Coprah from Cochin to Calcutta. The *Bospohrus*, 1340 tons, is reported to have been chartered in England to load Cotton from this port to Liverpool, but as a strong prejudice exists against tonnage under this flag for Home voyages it is probable her charterers will avail themselves of their option, of loading her at one of the Rice Ports.

Prospects.—Arrivals have taken place on a moderate scale, and during the next month cannot be large; while tonnage in Port is rapidly decreasing. There is for the moment a lull in the demand, owing to the proximity of the Hoolee Holidays, but we look forward to increased activity after their termination, as New Cotton will have commenced to arrived freely from up country, and the inevitable activity always apparent at the commencement of the shipping season, will probably cause a return to about the highest currency our market has lately attained, but the prospects of our market continue inseparably connected with those of the American War and upon the continuance of this depends to a great extent the future of freights.

The amount of tonnage in port compared with the last two years is as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
London	7,558	11,576	3,826
Liverpool	36,908	34,117	28,769
Elsewhere	11,309	5,073	12,446
Not fixed	17,572	38,462	7,092
Total Tons	73,347	89,228	52,133

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENT.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	Tonnage.	CARGO.	RATE.	REMARKS.
LONDON	Hornet	Prynn	1179	Part Seeds	£3- 2-6	
				Cotton	3-10-0	
LIVERPOOL	Zambia	Miller	1004	Part Cotton	3-15-0	
	King of Algeria	Smellie	1707	Do.	3-12-6	
	City of Agra	Ewing	1073	Full Cotton	3-17-6	To arrive in March.
	Arundel		900	Do.	3-15-0	Do.
	Anne Armstrong		792	Do.	3-15-0	Do.
	Havelock	Gandley	1124	Part Cotton	3-15-0	Do.
	Coronet	Coverry	1060	Do.	3-12-6	To arrive April loading.
	Glenalva	Muir	1051	Do.	3-12-6	To arrive May loading.
	Herald	McGarth	1194	Do.	3-10-0	
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee	Foster	891	Do.	3-10-0	
	Lillies	Bell	1665	Do.	3-10-0	
	Concordia	Ross	983	Do.	4- 0-0	
	Floating Light	Starkie	1149	Cotton	3-10-0	May loading.
	Hadassah	Dickson	556	Full Cotton	4-17-6	
HAVRE	Giscours	Laing	512	Part Cotton	Fcr. 113½	
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	Shaw Allum	Stafford	745	Convicts	Rs. 70	Per head for 127 Convicts and Guards.
CALCUTTA	Toolga	Crowell	1179	Copra, &c.	4	Per ton.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

Money continues dear, but no great scarcity is felt in any quarters, and as yet the Bank of Bombay has not raised the rates of discount, which remain at 9 and 8 per cent. for Private Bills and Government Paper respectively. The Commercial Bank of India has declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1862. The last return of the Bank of Bombay is as follows:—

Liabilities.	
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 5,225,000
Public Deposits	,, 2,938,747
Other Deposits	,, 13,810,049
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 566,213
Rest	,, 456,816
Rupees...	22,996,825
Assets	
Government Securities	Rs. 1,394,608
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,, 3,632,221
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,, 658,041
Bills discounted	,, 7,012,127
Dead Stock	,, 312,452
Balances with Branches and Agents	,, 2,405,064
Cash and Currency Notes	,, 7,582,312
Rupees...	22,996,825

Bullion continues dull of sale.

Government Securities have followed the rise in the Calcutta Market, and we have to notice an improvement of nearly one per cent. on the last quotations. We quote *Fours*, Rs. 94¾; *Fives*, Rs. 105¾; and *Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 112½.

Exchange on London has ruled at about the same quotations as last Mail and closes firm at 2s. 1d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 1⅛d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, transactions have taken place at Rs. 98 for 60 days' sight *Credit Bills*, while Bank Bills at sight have been largely sold at Rs. 99¼.

On China, business has been done for the mail of the 28th instant, at Rs. 222 per 100 drs.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office............ London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, (Limited,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 2 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 1 month's sight	2s.
,, On demand	1s. 11⅞d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

In the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays........................10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0⅝d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
3½ Do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	,,
Sight	at 2s. 0d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, [illegible]

February 21st, 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-54 ,,	,,
On Demand	,, 2-51 ,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, on demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scoltand do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London..............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	℔ cent	℔ anm.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Feb. 26	Beloochee	Mitchel	Liverpool 3 Oct.
27	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 24 Nov.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 24 Feb.
	City of Agra	Sleigh	Liverpool 13 Feb

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Beloochee*, from Liverpool.—On the 1st November, spoke the ship *Algiers*, in channel for Bombay. On the 2nd December, spoke the ship *Princess Alexanderia*, Lat. 16-1 S., Long. 32-14 W. On the 3rd December, spoke the ship *Coronet*, Lat. 19-1 S., Long. 30-52 W.

Per Ship *City of Agra*, from Liverpool.—On the 25th November, in Lat. 22·51 N., Long. 22·44 W., spoke the American Ship *Western Chief*, from London to Mauritius; on the 11th December, spoke the Ship *General Butler*, from Liverpool to Calcutta; on the 25th February, spoke the Ship *Futtay Allum*, from Mauritius to Bombay, 54 days out; also spoke the Barque *Chanaral*, from Liverpool to Bombay, off Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Feb. 27	Faiz Allum	Stafford	Moulmain.
	Queen of England	Oates	Liverpool.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Moses; Mr. Donelley; Mr. Muir; Mr. Finlay; Mr. Fulcher; Miss Cousin; Mary Christian and one European gentleman and twenty-one natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—88 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Dr. Impey, and 60 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Bushire Merchant*, J. C. Miller, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Shakespear*, Anderson, bound to Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, G. S. King, bound to Aden and Suez.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Futtel Mujid*, for Kurrachee and Mauritius, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 27th February 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—200 bags Linseed, 800 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 800 bags Jingilly seed, 450 cwt., Morarjee [illegible]; 50 casks [illegible] oil, 208 [illegible]

Caroline Agnes.—16 cases Beeswax, 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Ruttonjee Manockjee.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—101½ bales Cotton, 351½ cwt., Combier Son and Co.; 17 cases Sundries, Dadabhoy Cowasjee.

Bosphorus.—132 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 66 bales Cotton, 198 cwt., F. Chambers.

Grey Hound.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

King of Algeria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Govind Hurry; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hemraz Rowjee; 500 bundles Surseeseed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck; Loose Country Gall, 525 cwt., Jeevun Cullian; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 918 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 51 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Natolia.—300 bundles Khorasaneeseed, 150 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Luckmedass Gopalidass; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Dawn of Hope.—510 bales Cotton, 1,785 Jewraz Balloo.

Zambia.—61 bales Cotton, 214 cwt., Jumnadass Khoosaldass; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Nensy Damjee.

Herald.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Husraz Nursy and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomonjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vellchund Golabchund.

Trenton.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., E. & H. Sapoorjee and Co.

Resolute.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 103 bales Cotton, 360½ cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy

Queen of the Seas.—400 bales Cotton, 1,409 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee: 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.

Tasmania.—19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—43 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium. 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram: 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludha Nensey and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 50 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Saznn; ½ chests M. Opium. 70 lbs. each, Momudbhoy Dhurumsy and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Soomar and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dullooram Sewdutroy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Silver Coins, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 1 case E. Saffron, 26 lbs., Jafferjee Noordin.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Pearls, W. Turner.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Bombay Works Boxes, A. H. Huschke and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of February 17, announced the arrivals of the *Burdwan*, Jonghin, from Liverpool 19th (month not mentioned); *British Lion*, Smith, from Liverpool 28th Oct.; *Maha Ranee, Pierre, Wallace, Futty Salaam*, (particulars not received).

The telegraph of February 18, announced the arrival of the Ship *Cicero*, (particulars not received.)

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 27.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon F. H., Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Smith, Major G., Sind Horse, sick leave, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, on Medical Department, on duty, from Katiawar.

DEPARTURES.—February 27.

Magrath, Captain B. H. W., Medical Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Kemball, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Hodgson, Captain S., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Fraser, Captain H., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Manderson, Captain, R. H. A., on furlough, to England.
Leckie, Major, 13th Regt. N. I., on furlough, to England.
Gayer, Lieut. A.D.C. to General Farrell, on medical certificate, to England.
Hunter, Captain, 108th Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Glascock, Lieut., H. M.'s 3rd Regt., on duty, to England.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Friday 27th February 1863.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for February, 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., (except on Saturdays and on 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 p.m.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates, by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Monday, and Tuesday, the 2nd, and 3rd,—the General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 4th,—Officers on duty and on leave at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 9th,—H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 10th,—Gun-Carriage and Gun-powder Agencies.

On Thursday, the 12th,—H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I.

On Monday, the 16th,—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment.

On Wednesday, the 18th,—Colaba Sanitarium.

On Saturday, the 21st,—Ordnance Department.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 p.m., on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Friday, 27th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th Feb. 1863.

Captain J. W. Preston 28th Foot, is appointed Junior District Inspector of Musketry for the Mhow and Northern Divisions in succession to Captain Crealock appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 21st instant.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 5th February 1863.

With the sanction of Goverment, the following modified scale of Conservancy Establishments is published in supercession of that laid down in Department Public Works' Code, Chapter XX. Section VI.

Quarter Master's Establishment.

Fixed Quarter Master's Establishment for the personal wants of European Troops in all situations.

I. Three Puckallees for each Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery; and two Puckallees for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of supplying the Soldiers and their families with water for drinking, washing, and other purposes.

II. Three Sweepers for each Battery of Horse or Field Artillery; and two Sweepers for each Battery of Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of cleaning the Barracks, Out-offices, and vicinity of the men's Quarters.

Temporary Establishment for Detachments, Depots, &c.

III. The same scale of Establishment is allowed for Detachments or Depots of Recruits, Volunteers, and of European Soldiers in general, or their families, when not present with the Head Quarters of their Batteries, Troops, or Companies. In such cases, 80 adults, male or female, (two Children being calculated as one grown up person) are to be considered as equivalent to one Troop or Company.

IV. For smaller numbers the following will be allowed:

When consisting of

less than 20	Adults, as above	1 Bheestie.
20 to 40	,,	1 Puckally.
40 to 60	,,	1 Puckally and 1 Bheestie.
60 to 80	,,	2 Puckallies.
less than 40	,,	1 Sweeper.
40 to 80	,,	2 Sweepers.
less than 80	,,	2 Sweepers.

One Bildar will also be allowed to Detachments of the above strength, but only on the march or in Camp. But any Detachment of more than half a Battery, Troops, or Company, when separated from its Head Quarters, is to be furnished with a proportion of the Establishment from the Battery, Troop, or Company to which it belongs.

V. In the event of the Puckallees above sanctioned not being procurable, Bheesties may be entertained in the proportion of two for each Puckally.

Additional and temporary Establishments when marching, or in the field.

VI. Two Bheesties and to Bildars, per Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery; and two Bheesties and one Bildar for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry.

VII. The pay of the above men will be drawn in the Abstracts of Quarter Masters of Regiments, or by Commanding Officers of detachments or depots, when there may be no Quarter Master.

Conservancy Establishment.

Temporary additional establishments allowed to European Troops when in Quarters, provided that no separate conservancy establishment is kept up under the local authorities for the duties of the Quarters occupied by Corps.

I. Two Bheesties and two Sweepers for each Battery of Horse and Light Field Artillery; and one Bheestie and one Sweeper for each Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or Company of Infantry, for the purpose of scouring the drains, privies &c., and of assisting the fixed establishments generally, in keeping the ground in the vicinity of the Barracks and Lines in a cleanly state.

"II. For each Corps of Cavalry or Infantry, three Filth Carts, with Bullocks and Drivers, for the purpose of removing the filth of Hospitals and Barracks, and for general purposes of conservancy; and two Bildars for digging and filling in the pits for the reception of the ordure &c.

"III. For each Division of Royal Artillery, consisting of two or more Batteries, or for Wings of Regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, two Carts and one Bildar as above.

IV. For one Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery, or two or more Troops of Cavalry, or Companies of Infantry, one cart and one Bildar as above.

V. For one Battery of Heavy Field or Garrison Artillery, or Detachments of less than two Troops of Cavalry, or Companies of Infantry, two additional Sweepers for the above purpose in lieu of the Filth Cart.

VI. For Detachments of from 40 to 80 men, or women, and children in proportion, one Bheestie and two Sweepers will be allowed both for scouring the drains &c. and for removing the filth.

VII. For Detachments of less than 40 men, or women, and children in proportion, one Bheestie and one Sweeper will be allowed for the same purpose.

VIII. Detachments and Depots of Recruits, Volunteers, and of European Soldiers in general, or their families, when not present with their Batteries, Troops or Companies, will be provided with conservancy establishments according to the above scale; 80 men, women or children (two children being calculated as one adult) being considered equivalent to a Troop or Company.

Pay and Conservancy Establishment.

IX. The pay of the whole Conservancy establishment will be drawn by Quarter Masters, or by Officers performing the duties of Quarter Masters, or by Commanding Officers of Detachments, in Bills on the Pay department.

Working of Conservancy Establishments.

X. The Superintendence and working of the whole of the Establishments, permanent and additional, or temporary, and for conservancy purposes, sanctioned in this order, will, under the supervision of Commanding Officers, be confined to Quarter Masters of Corps, or to Officers performing their duties, whose immediate duty it is to see that the best water procurable is supplied to the Soldiers and their families, and that the utmost cleanliness is observed at all times in the Barracks and Out-offices, and throughout the Lines of Corps. In small Detachments where there may be no Quarter Master, these duties will devolve on the Commanding Officer.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th February 1863.

Commander Worsley, Commanding the *Ajdaha*, having been permitted to retire on the Pension of his rank is to be discharged to the shore and Lieut. Robinson, is directed to assume the command of that vessel in addition to his present duties.

John B. Benson Engineer Apprentice supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At No. 32, Civil Lines, Poona, on the 23rd February, the wife of Mr. W. Clifford, of a son.

At Poona, on the 20th February, the wife of Mr. George Christopher Allyman, Government Telegraph Office, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th February, the wife of Lieut. Montagne C. Parreau, of a daughter, still-born.

At Calcutta, on the 18th February, Mrs. R. A. Fink, of a daughter.

At Nusseerabad, on the 16th February, the wife of Captain Henry A. Berry, Paymaster, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, in the 46th year of her age, Catherine Boswell, relict of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell, Schoolmaster.

At Calcutta, on the 17th February, James Baylip, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes Pratt, of Howrah, —aged 20 days.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer Singapore, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th Feb., at 6 o'clock p.m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a.m. on the 1st March.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To Suez and England			To Galle and China.			
March	13th	28th	March	1st	14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April		14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May		14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June		14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July		14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August		14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September		14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October		14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November		14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December		14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 a.m.

CALENDAR.—FEB.—MARCH, 1863.

Full Moon	Thursday	5d.	7h.	36.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	Thursday	12d.	11h.	46.4m.	p.m.
New Moon	Thursday	19d.	7h.	28.2m.	p.m.
First Quarter	Friday	27d.	1h.	48.8m.	p.m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	28	Mercury sets at 4.25	6 22	6 4	6 58	7 39	[illegible]
Sun.	1	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 4	8 22	9 0	
Mon.	2	St. Chad, Bp.	6 20	6 5	9 10	9 34	
Tues.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	10 0	10 21	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends at 7.19	6 19	6 5	10 42	11 1	
Thur.	5	Venus rises at 7.35	6 18	6 6	11 18	11 35	
Fri.	6	Venus sets at 7.31m.	6 17	6 6	11 51	0 7	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired, 1849.
Sunday 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.
Monday 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.
Tuesday 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., knighted, 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.
Wednesday 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.
Thursday 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
Friday 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

List of undelivered Messages on the 27th Feb.

From Calcutta to N. Macknicol, Indore to Captain J. Fuller, Ahmedabad to Damursee Sujan, Sukker to Thakoor Kakah Ganojee Layaka Jikta, Ahmedabad to Guvereelall Oomeeashunkor, Galle to CrookeRome & Co., Surat to Bhimjee Jevunjee Randerya.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Feb	21	Kurrachee	Feb	20
Agra	Feb	21	Lahore	Feb	18
Allahabad	Feb	4	London	Feb	3
Australia	Jan	28	Mauritius	Jan	6
Alexandria	Jan	20	Madras	Feb	21
Bangalore	Feb	20	Malta	Jan	12
Cochin	Feb	8	Meerut	Feb	20
Calcutta	Feb	19	Oude	Feb	14
Cape	Dec	13	Punjaub	Feb	8
Ceylon	Feb	1	Penang	Jan	12
Delhi	Feb	1	Rangoon	Jan	8
France	Jan	18	Suez	Feb	12
Hongkong	Jan	27	Singapore	Jan	29

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Efforts are now being directed, from several and independent quarters, with the view of improving our existing means of commercial communication with China, and of opening up new lines of communication. Our present trade with that vast empire is so insignificant compared with what it should be,—considering the extent and resources of the empire, the variety and value of the economic and industrial products of every quarter of it—that we may be said to have made no more impression on that immense country in a commercial point of view, than we have in a political, social or religious point of view. We have about as much knowledge of the interior of China, we have about as much commercial communication with it, as we have with the interior of Africa. Notwithstanding the Chinese jealousy of foreigners—a more effectual bar against access to them than the "great wall"—this want of knowledge and of intercourse is inexcusable if not unaccountable. The jealousy of foreigners seems to be confined to the Tartars or foreign rulers of China; and it is not difficult to understand why they should not wish foreigners to have any share in their rich spoils. The Chinese people, the native population, desire

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intercourse with us, and would gladly assist in providing new and increased facilities of intercommunication. The natural trading disposition and energy of the Chinese are altogether favourable to the establishment of commercial intercourse with them, and to the progressive increase of the extent and value of such exchanges, so as to meet any amount of demand of their products and of supply of our goods. We are glad to see earnest attention directed to the subject of commerce with China. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has directed his attention to this subject. Mr. Montgomery, during a tour in the districts Trans-Indus in 1860, turned his attention to our trade with Chinese Turkistan, and to the improvement of our communications with China in that quarter. He obtained much valuable information, which he "over and over again tested." His secretary, Mr. Davies, has prepared a most valuable report, the object of which is to bring together in a compact shape the existing information available regarding the commercial resources of the countries lying beyond the mountain barriers which bound the Punjaub Province on the west and on the north—from Beluchistan on the extreme south-west to Yarkund and Kashgar on the north-east; to describe the state of trade between these countries and India; the existing obstacles to the development of that trade; and to suggest remedies for the practical removal of those obstacles. In describing the countries surveyed in the report in their commercial aspect, the Lieutenant Governor, in an able minute on the report, observes:—"Leaving to the North Kopal, on the southern Russian frontier, we proceed eastward to the borders of Chinese Turkistan, including the Provinces of Yarkund, Kashgar, and Khotan; the former the entrepot of trade between China and Bukhara, and the latter celebrated from the time of Ktesias for its mineral products, its jade and emeralds, its shawl-wool and flax, a considerable importer of furs, broadcloth, leather and sugar, and at one time the entrepot of a vast trade with Hindustan." The most direct channel of trade for the countries of Chinese Turkistan, including Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, would be through the territories of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, *viâ* Leh and Sirinuggur to Amritsur. The trade between Chinese Turkistan and India by this route is now estimated at £23,500: it would be far greater if it were not for the heavy imposts upon goods passing through the Kashmir territory, and the insecurity of the road between Yarkand and Leh. With a view to remedy these evils Mr. Montgomery suggests that an endeavour should be made through the British minister at Pekin to influence the Chinese Government to pay same attention to the proper protection of the road, or that it might be advisable to have a Native Agent at Yarkond as we have already at Kabul. With regard to the routes through British territory, the roads from Simla and Kulu in the direction of Chini on the east toward China, and from Kulu to China on the north *viâ* Ladakh to Yarkand, are being improved and made passable for laden beasts of burden. Bridges are being thrown over the rivers which are the main obstacles to travellers. And the Lieutenant Governor is in treaty with the Maharajah of Kashmir to lower his duties on English goods and other staple Indian products imported into his country. The rates of duty now levied on certain goods exported from the Punjaub to Kashmir or passing through the territory of our feudatory the Maharajah are exorbitant, as the following table will show:—

CLOTH, COTTON, WOOLLEN.

		Percentage of duty.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Piece goods. English.	Long Cloth, Dimity, Jean, &c.	30	3	0
	Muslin, flowered piece goods, dress pieces,	8	7	4
	Cambric, Linen, (Khasa, &c.,)	15	12	0
	Colored Muslins, &c.,	10	8	0
	Chintz Scarlet Cotton Velvet,	13	6	10
	Bundree Chintz,	38	0	0
	Broad Cloth,	29	11	0
Sugar candy,		85	0	0
Sugar,		126	14	0
Molasses,		150	0	0
Course Sugar,		100	0	0
Tea,		78	0	0
KIRIANA.				
Spieces, drugs, dyes, &c., *various* from Rs. 19 to 200.				
METALS.				
Iron,		90	0	0
Copper,		21	0	0
Pewter,		104	0	0
Tin,		54	0	0
ON THE LADAKH FRONTIER.				
Iron,		91	0	0
Sugar,		24	0	0
Sugar candy,		17	0	0
Molasses,		137	0	0
Goat-skins,		16	0	0

Another effort is being made to improve our communications with China by the construction of a railroad across the narrow neck of land in the Malay Peninsula known as the Isthmus of Kraw. This is a proposal made by Captains Fraser and Forlong, on which a paper was read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th January last. The paper stated that the saving in time between Calcutta and Hongkong by this route would be ninety-three hours, and fifty-six hours would be saved from Ceylon to Hongkong. From Ceylon to Kraw, and thence direct to Calcutta, two extra English mails might be carried in nine and a half days to the mouth of the Hoogly, necessitating only one extra steamer between Ceylon and Aden to meet the Bombay mail. Mr. Crawford F.R.G.S. considers this route impracticable; and, even if practicable, does not think the small saving in time would compensate for the great outlay. The cost of the Railway would be about £700,000, which would certainly be a great deal to pay for a saving of ninety-three hours.

Mr. Crawford, however, does not seem to be the best authority in the world on such subjects. Speaking of the commercial treaty which has been made with Burmah for facilitating trade with China, he said that the sterile and rugged character of the country between Burmah and China would be a barrier to any trade in that direction, and he considered the treaty would therefore be worthless. This is quite incorrect. We have the authority of Colonel Phayre, and many others acquainted with the country, for the fertility of the country from Rangoon, through eastern Pegu, along the Chinese Caravan route, to Esmok on the south western frontier of China. This is the route which Captain Sprye and his son propose should be opened for trade with the vast and splendid Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen on the west, and thus into Hunan in the interior. There could be no limit to the trade that might be made to flow along this route. Two hundred and fifty miles of it lies through the centre of our naturally rich territory of Pegu, which for want of such a commerce annually costs the Indian Treasury full a quarter of a million sterling more than it yields. The great Commercial Associations of Liverpool have taken up the proposal to open an entirely new commerce with a full moiety of China-proper by this route through Pegu on to Esmok, and they are pressing it on the consideration of the Board of Trade. We shall give here a notice of the Nations and Tribes inhabiting the Province of British Burmah, the substance of a paper on the subject read before the Ethnological Society of London, which was founded on a report by Colonel Phayre:—

"The native race of Burmah differs essentially from any other, and in civilization and intellect the people are much below the Hindoos and the Chinese. The native population of British Burmah exist in two different social conditions, and speak many distinct languages, the chief distinctions being perceived in those who live on the plains and those who inhabit the hilly districts. The religion of the former is that of Buddha, which they received from India, with its mendicant priesthood devoted to celibacy, its huge temples and monasteries, and with its belief in the transmigration of souls. The rude tribes are in a very different state of society, though of the same race, and they have not [illegible] tributable to differences in physical geography. The civilized population of the British province in 1861 amounted to 1,400,000, and the rude to about one-fourth of that number. In 1859 the population amounted to only 948,731, so that in two years it was nearly doubled. Christianity has made rapid progress among the rude tribes, under the guidance of about twenty European missionaries, who have a crowd of pupil teachers, who conduct the village schools, conversion and education being made to go hand in hand. The great majority of the converts have consisted of the rude tribes those more advanced in civilization, who have a teaching and religion of their own, having resisted conversion and education."

MR. SYUD AHMED KHAN, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepore, announces his intention to issue from a private press, of which he seems to be the proprietor, a Mahomedan Commentary on the Holy Bible, of which he is himself the author. "It is well known," Mr. Syed Ahmud Khan says "and universally admitted that the books comprehended in the Old and New Testaments are sacred records, which ought to be implicitly accepted, and devoutly followed, by both Christians and Mahomedans; although, at present, they are chiefly in possession of only Christians and Jews.

"The professors of the creed of Islam are, in general, as much strangers to the truths of the Bible, as the disciples of Jesus are to the doctrines and rules of faith of the Mohomedans.

"This ignorance in respect to the articles of belief held by each of these two classes, has led to much misunderstanding and bitter controversy on various occasions.

"The Mohomedans know not how to accept, according to the light and guidance of their own creed, the sacred writings possessed by Christians and Jews; nor do they know whether those writings agree or not, in their purport and design, with what is recorded in the pages of their own holy Koran, or in the Collection of the Sayings of their Prophet.

"So likewise, the Christians are generally in ignorance of what is directed by the Mohomedan faith with respect to the Bible, and how the important and fundamental principles inculcated therein are required to be interpreted and explained by Mohomedans.

"It is owing entirely to this lamentable ignorance of both parties on these points, that they so often blunder and perplex themselves in mere vague conjectures: and Christian men are led to form ideas respecting certain dogmas which they suppose to be taught and authorised by the religion of Islam, but which are in fact quite contrary thereto.

"Influenced by an anxious and serious consideration of these circumstances, creative as they are of religious differences and rancour, the undersigned has been led to the attempt of writing, in accordance with the principles of the Mohomedan faith, a Commentary on the Holy Bible, with the intention of publishing the same for the mutual benefit of both parties."

This is certainly a curious if not laudable attempt. Any one that wishes to know how the work is done may have the first part consisting of about four hundred pages by sending five rupees to the author. He seems to mean well, but we are in no condition to express any opinion as to the performance.

WE have to thank our daily contemporary for pointing out our error in ascribing to a writer in "Blackwood" the idea *as applied to the British Government in India*, that, "it is useless and hurtful for a Government to possess property." We were combating a *notion*, not criticising an Article, but we confess to an oversight about its paternity. The erroneous imputation cannot affect the character of such a respectable *pater familias* as "Blackwood;" and we beg to restore the bantling with due apologies to its rightful parent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *24th Feb.* 6-30 P.M.

Steamer *Defiance* sailed for Shanghae.

MADRAS, *25th Feb.* 9-30 P.M.

Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, *26th Feb.* 5-30 A.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 27th Feb., 4-15 P.M.

Steamer *Queen of the South* anchored from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

27th February, 4-38 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., Two Rupees and three quarters to Three Rupees discount.

Five per Cent., six Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., thirteen Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and eleven-sixteenths.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty-five to seventy-five shillings.

Jute and Seeds one hundred shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, seven rupees and eight annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty good seconds, ten annas six pie. Fine eleven annas six pie.

Market for piece goods, quiet but firm.

Market for Twist, firm.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, *25th Feb.*, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half twelve and three quarters premium.

Fives, five and three quarters premium.

Fours, four discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eighth penny.

Freight, Cotton, four pounds. Sugar, one pound five shillings.

Interest on loans, six per cent.

Money market rather more demand. Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees seven and fourteen annas.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees six and ten annas.

WE are informed that the present cotton cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres.—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

WE hear that, according to the present arrangement, his Excellency the Governor General will be at Meerut on the 6th March, and at Umballa on the 25th.—*Id.*

WE hear with much pleasure, that the days of the Military Finance Department, as at present constituted, are numbered; and that Chief, Controller, and establishments will all be swept away, and provided for elsewhere. The official machinery which was put together for the purpose of supervising and diminishing military expenditure is itself the most expensive department of the military administration, costing, as it does monthly, more then fifteen thousand rupees, or about two lakhs a year. Moreover the days of its utility have passed away; and the work which it now does could easily be carried on in the office of the Military Accountant to the Government of India, with a proper increase of establishment. If, as we hear, this is to be the new arrangement, a very serious saving indeed will be effected in the public expenditure in the first instance; whilst there is no danger whatever that the military financial work will be less efficiently performed under the supervision of the present able Accountant to the Government, than it has hitherto been by a number of officials with enormous salaries, and immensely expensive subordinate establishments.—*Id.*

IN the progress of the Viceroy from Benares to Agra is centred the interest of the week. The Railway has done much to strip a Governor General's tour of that oriental barbaric splendour which Lord Ellenborough delighted in and Lord Canning was the last to display. However much the chiefs may regret this, the people among whom a vast moving camp always causes a certain amount of oppression which no care can entirely prevent, will not be sorry. Agra has probably seen for the last time the city of canvas which covers its wide expanse of plain from the Jumna to the furthest suburbs, with camels and elephants caprisoned in true Rajpoot style, and Secretaries in the hideous unifrom of naval officer of last century breathlessly arranging those details of ceremonial which Asiatic like Spanish grandees look upon as better than life. Next cold season the Railway will be finished to Delhi, and Lord Elgin will probably then bid farewell to camps, after a tour in the Punjab and Sind or in Central and South India. The Neilgherries will likely be His Excellency's resting place in 1864, at the end of which Calcutta will welcome him after a visit to Burmah. In 1865 every point, from Mooltan and Bombay to Nagpore and the Bay of Bengal, will be accessible by Railway.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 19.

NEWS-LETTERS.

POORUNDHUR, *24th February* 1863.

In my last communication to your address, I informed you of a noble cheeta having been seen at the flag-staff point here. I now hasten most pleasurably to tell you that yesterday morning a party of the ryots of the surrounding villages, or rather of a few of them, proceeded to Dr. O'Kearney's residence, and informed that gentleman of their having just seen a very large panther [illegible] in a thickly wooded jungle which is situated at the bottom of the hills, distant three miles [illegible] also complained of this noble animal having committed great depredation amongst the husbandmen's cattle for some time past. Our courageous Doctor perceiving the fact, proceeded immediately, rifle in hand, to the spot indicated, accompanied by a party of the native jungle beaters. When they arrived at the jungle, the natives commenced to beat through it, and had not proceeded far, when up jumps his noble self. The cowardly fellows on seeing his great size, ran away, excepting two, who stood boldly by the Doctor, who was then at the distance of six or seven yards from the brute. The panther on seeing his prey, sprang upon it, and most fiercely clawed the two natives, who stood close together. Imagine the position of Doctor O'Kearney then; but there is an old and true proverb which says, "A brave man fears no danger." The brave Doctor on the instant stepped forward and fired, and as fortune would have it, shot the brute dead, before he had time to do much harm to the poor natives, the ball having penetrated the body in the direction of the heart. The conspicuous gallantry of Dr. O'Kearney here, is truly worthy of notice. This noble brute measured six and a half feet in length, and three and a half in height. The natives are not much hurt; they are under medical treatment in the hospital, and it is to be hoped that under good treatment, and with Dr. O'Kearney's medical aid, the bold fellows will be shortly fit for work again. We hear that they are to be highly rewarded for their boldness in standing their ground on seeing the remainder of their comrades (cowardly fellows) running off. What say your many sporting readers, my dear sir? Beating for the noble forest rangers, and handling the willow, are our chief amusements here at present. The atmosphere is delightfully cool, and weather bracing. Good bye for the present.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 26.

MAHABLESHWAR, *23rd Feb.* 1863.

NUMEROUS have been the complaints which have been made and are being daily brought to the prominent notice of our paternal government anent the high price at which every article of maintenance is sold. That such is really and truly the case government will not deny; then why still remain in a state of somnolency? "Prevention is better than cure," is a time tried and a universal saying. Are we to wait till things come to a crisis when the lives of a many a poor family will have to be sacrificed through nothing else but starvation? God forbid that such an awful day or hour should hang over any man's family. It is an undeniable fact that a miserable pittance of five or six rupees doled out to a menial on whose only income depends the subsistence of a large family, is barely sufficient to make both ends meet. In John Company's time we used to measure grain by the pylees, but now it is reduced to one-fourth its measure a seer. How long Her Majesty's government will permit these day-light robberies to exist, I know not, nor do I pretend to predict, but the sooner they dive into the internal management of the shops of the corn-dealers the safer, and they will find to their unmistakeable consternation the purblindness which they have so long allowed to exist. The taciturnity which government has from time to time observed respecting the repeated grievances which appeared in public prints, has tended in more ways than one to induce these unprincipled Banyans, not individually but collectively to have their own way. It is a well known fact and cannot be considered dubious that grain, taking into calculation the benefit of the annual crops, is stored in places commonly called Kotees in these Banyans' dens, to an extent which will safely allow them to sell it at more reasonable rates than the present without experiencing the slightest loss, to the contrary gain. Our market stands as follows in reference to grain:—

Rice	6	Seers	to the	Rupee.
Wheat	7	,,	,,	,,
Bajree	10	,,	,,	,,
Jowary	10	,,	,,	,,
Gram	10	,,	,,	,,

and Natchnee, a species of corn which is partaken of by almost all the poor people of this side of the Concan, is sold at 15 seers to the Rupee.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening.

MARCH—William of Prussia .... *Meyerbeer.*
OVERTURE—Military .... *Hacklande.*
WALTZ—St. Johannis Nacht .... *Kuhner.*
SELECTION—(1st part op.) Moses in Egypt. *Rossini.*
Do. (2nd part op.) do. .... *Do.*
QUADRILLE—Frederic William .... *Bilse*
GALOP—Grus an Leipzig .... *Labitsky.*

A CORRECTION.—In a paragraph which appeared in our paper of Wednesday last, we were in error as to the time a special telegram addressed to us from Galle, containing English news, was detained in the Bombay Electric Telegraph office. We are satisfied that the said message was not detained in the office any more than a message usually is. The rest of our complaint is well founded, and we hope the electric telegraph people will do the best to rectify it.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 27th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, N.E. calm.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E. cool.
SURAT.—Cool and fair.

CORONERS INQUEST.

POISONED BY ARSENIC.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the twenty-fourth instant, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a Hindoo woman, named Ramaya. From the evidence that was produced before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, it appeared, that the deceased was kept by one Basant Sabram, and had been residing with him for the last thirty or thirty-two years. About a week ago the whole property of the paramour of the deceased was taken away in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court obtained against him by a Marwaree. Since that time the deceased became insane. About one P.M. of the twenty-fourth instant, while he was sitting in his shop at Nul Bazar, the deceased came from outside with a small earthen pot in her hand. As soon as she came within the distance of about two cubits from his shop, she sat down and seemed to drink something out of the vessel. The paramour of the deceased asked her what she was drinking, she replied "milk." About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the deceased began to abuse people in the bazar and to strike her own head against the ground. The deceased was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where she died within a few hours. A post mortem examination on the body of the deceased was made by Dr. Giraud Chemical Analyser to Government, who was of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of poison.

Verdict.—"The deceased died of poisoning by arsenic, how taken or administered, there is no evidence to show.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—27TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKY, ESQ.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Shaik Ali Lall Mahomed, a police sepoy, was charged with fraudulently misapplying a quantity of wearing apparel of the value of seven rupees and a quarter, the property of Hoosein Ali.

Prosecutor stated that about twenty-four days ago he arrived from Hyderabad, and shortly after met the prisoner. Not knowing where to put the things he had with him, and having got to go on board ship to his work, he had given the articles in charge of the prisoner to keep for him, until he should be able to take them away. After repeated application he was unable to recover them, and ultimately found they had been pledged with a Marwarree who gave them up when he found they had been stolen from the prosecutor.

The prisoner said he did not steal the things, but had pledged them for three rupees, three annas, which he had given to the plaintiff, but upon examination of the witness he called to corroborate his statement, it appeared to be entirely without foundation.

The Magistrate sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labor for three calendar months, in the House of Correction.

BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ.

Mr. Johnston, the Contractor of the Oriental Bank, applied to His Worship for a summons against the Clerk of the works, for abusive language to him and threatening to "punch his B—head." The summons was granted.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Hajee Luteeb and Jumall Moosa were placed at the bar charged the former with having stolen a quantity of borah's articles of the value of Rupees one hundred and sixty-nine, annas one, and pies nine, being a portion of above fifteen hundred rupees worth of goods, stolen from the shop of Ebramjee Moolna Adumbhoy—the latter charged with receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen.

The prosecutor stated that above fifteen hundred rupees worth of borah's goods were stolen from his shop in the Green market, in the early part of November last. From information received eight or ten days after, prosecutor went to his warehouse and there saw the prisoner with Police Duffadar, Akin Khan, in whose custody prisoner then was. The articles now produced were then found and prosecutor identified them as portion of the articles stolen from him. They were found in the prisoner's house, in his box in the celling and other places behind the house. The house of the second prisoner was then searched and more of the missing property was found in his shop. When the robbery was first discovered, it was found that the padlock on the front door had been opened, and the one on the inside of the back door, had been broken. There was also a hole in the wall separating prosecutor's warehouse from prisoners's warehouse, large enough to pass the stolen property through.

After the first prisoner had cross-examined the prosecutor, but in no way affecting the foregoing statements, and the second prisoner declining to cross-examine, the case was remanded until Monday next.

HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—Jewajee Burjorjee and four other persons were summoned before the Senior Magistrate, on Thursday to answer a charge preferred against them of keeping a house of ill-fame in the neighbourhood of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at Dhobee Talao, in consequence of a petition which had [illegible] Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Venayeck for the first and second defendants, the others not appearing to answer the summons, when their names were called.

From the evidence of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee, it appeared that the house complained of was situated in the midst of a number of residences chiefly inhabited by Parsees.

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee explained to the Magistrate the nature of the nuisance complained of. He said that the most disgusting scenes were enacted in open day by sailors and others of the lowest class, who were enticed to the house by its occupants whose characters here a disgrace to their sex. The first defendant had let his house to these people, in preference to having it tenanted by respectable persons and the witness had offered him ten rupees a month while living in the street, if he would remove them, but his offer had met with a refusal, and he had been told it would be better for him to purchase the house, if he wished to abate the nuisance.

The last witness was fully corroborated in his statements by Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee, Eduljee Framjee and Cowasjee Ardaseer, and Mr. Crawford said he was prepared to call a number of other witnesses if His Worship deemed it necessary.

Mr. Venayeck contended that the inhabitants were not as they were described, but simply the *Chere Amies* of certain lotharios, who had not troubled themselves with the trammels of matrimony.

His Worship said it was quite clear from the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution that the house was sub-let by the first defendant to improper uses, and that the house was a nuisance it was right and necessary therefore to require defendants to discontinue the use of the house for the purpose it was at present employed. He would therefore order it to be vacated within five days of the 27th instant, under a penalty of Rs. 25 per day, for every day over that period that its inmates remained which award the Act enjoined.

FAST EQUIPAGES.—Baloo Soobraham and Purshotum Bhanjee, two bullock cart drivers were charged with endangering the public safety, by driving their carriages, at a furious rate, along the Lower Colaba, road on Thursday evening.

From the evidence of two police sepoys it appeared that the defendants were driving six Parsees in each cart, and fearing an accident to themselves or others by their reckless driving, which was increased by the hilarity of their fare, who were returning from some convivial entertainment, it was deemed prudent to arrest their progress.

His Worship fined the defendants three rupees each, and said that had he not considered they might have been encouraged in their speed by their customers, he should have inflicted a much heavier fine.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Suits for hearing before a single Judge this day.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

For Settlement of Issues.

102 Ajij Goolam Hoossein vs. Lalljee Dossa.
132 Dewjee Dharsey vs. Mooljee Soda and another.
147 Abdoolla Mahomed Feroz vs. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee.
166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway.
167 Nemchund Millapchund vs. Luxamondass Sivdass.
177 Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee vs. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.
178 Dinshaw Darashaw vs. Lulloobhoy Gopalldass.
179 The same vs. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.
180 Kirparam Anuntjee vs. Manchund Hemchund.

For final disposal of Suit.

172 Jumnadass Runchordass vs. Thuker Ragowjee Ruttonsey.

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

33 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy and others *vs.* Lalljee Hurchund. (Part heard.)

JOHN MARRIOTT,
Deputy Registrar.

High Court, 27th Feb. 1863.

Equity Side late Supreme Court.
Matters for hearing this day.

Soondurghur Custoorghur *vs.* Dhoolutghur Munroopghur, Demurrer for Argument. (Part heard.)
Khooshall Roychund *vs.* Jugjeevun Roychund, do.
Esooba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicabaie widow. For hearing.
Allarukhia Nuthooanee and others *vs.* Moosa Abu do.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundass, do.
Allah Ruckhia vs. Tazbaee widow and others. do.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

27th Feb. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 26th February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell vs. Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha & Co.

THE Advocated General, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the plaintiff; the defendants in person.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 50,616-1-84, besides interest due thereon from 3rd July 1862 up to the day of payment, being the amount due by the defendants to plaintiff on an account adjusted and settled by the defendants for 2,2007 dollars and 16 cents at Rs. 230 per 100 dollars. The defendant Ruttonjee Framjee resides in Canton in China and the defendant Vizbhookandass Hurribhoy resides in Bombay. Service of summons on behalf of the defendant Ruttonjee Framjee was made on the defendant Vizbhookandass Hurribhoy by a judge's order bearing date the 15th August last, and the defendants appeared to such action and pleaded non-assumpsit. It appeared that sometime in the month of May last, the plaintiff caused through Ramjee Harrackchund of Calcutta to be shipped on board the steamer *Thunder*, fifty chests of Patna opium on his own account, consigned to the defendants' firm at Canton. The chests of opium were sold through the defendants' firm for which an account was rendered by them to plaintiff whereby it appeared that 22,007 dollars and 16 cents. were due by defendants to plaintiff for which this action was brought. The defendant Vizbhookandass consented to give a cognovit on behalf of himself and his partner. The cognovit was duly prepared and stamped, but Mr. Leathes, the plaintiff's attorney refused to take the signature of one of the defendants on behalf of the other defendant who is at China, stating that it would not be binding on the defendant Ruttonjee. At the trial of the cause, the defendant Vizbhookandass consented to a verdict against his firm. The Court accordingly entered verdict for plaintiff for Rupees 50,616-1-84 with interest at nine per cent. from the 3rd July last, with six per cent. interest on the judgment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Friday, Feb.* 27.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Shaik Adum bin Shaik Ebram Coodayer vs. Hajee Meeya bin Mahomed.

THIS was an action to recover ten rupees and a half for house rent from March to October 1862.

The defendant called a witness named Shaik Abdoola Mahomed Cassim, a railway servant, to prove that he had paid the money before he left the house. Two witnesses, however, of the plaintiff swore that he was was not at home, where the payment was alleged to have been made, at the time stated by the defendant. His Honor informed the defendant, who made a great noise at the idea of a verdict being given against him and complained of another of his witnesses not being subpœnaed, that it little mattered about his witness, and it was an easy thing to produce witnesses, and that his story unsupported as it was, was very improbable. Oral evidence was not to be trusted and as he could not produce a receipt, a verdict was given against him for the amount claimed.

Jonas Netto vs. Lateeb Husson.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of fifty rupees paid to plaintiff for chunam, which had not been delivered to the plaintiff.

From the evidence of a police naique and a sepoy it appeared that the defendant had been charged by the plaintiff with fraudulently applying the said sum to his use. The case was brought first before Mr. Edgington and afterwards before Mr. Brown, when defendant, witnesses said, had admitted he had received the sum. Plaintiff was then directed to sue defendant in this Court, if he failed to deliver it. Plaintiff denied that he had received the money in defence. His Honor said that upon the evidence of the witness he was of opinion, that the defendant had admitted receiving the money, and His Honor would therefore give a verdict for plaintiff.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT KHANDALLA.

THE enquiry into this case was resumed on Saturday, last the 21st instant, before C. W. Harrison, Esq., Magistrate of Khandalla, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Gayno bin Limbajee, a Mahratta, aged 30 years, Naik, No. 1099, (prisoner No. 10) is examined and states. "On hearing the noise of the disturbance, the Fouzdar sent me and prisoner No. 2 to restore order. The Fouzdar told me at the time that Europeans were concerned in the quarrel, and that I should bring to him all the parties against whom there was any complaint. I immediately put on by belt, to which my bayonet was suspended, and called out to prisoner No. 2 to accompany me. I did not, however, wait for him, but went on, and I did not notice whether he came at all to the scene of the disturbance. On going into the crowd, I saw four or five gentlemen, two or three of whom, I think, had sticks. I did not see any blows struck, either by the gentlemen, or by any body else. I spoke to one of the gentlemen, the fifth that was examined in the case, (Captain Taylor), telling him that I would take up any person he might point out as being actively concerned in the quarrel. I don't know whether he understood me. I also told the crowd not to beat the gentlemen. I did all I could to restore order. I saw no other policeman there but prisoner No. 9, whom I called upon to assist me in dispersing the crowd. I did not tell him to go to the Fouzdar's office. I don't know what became of him after I asked for his assistance. The disturbance seemed to have ended just [illegible] near the Fouzdar's office, but I do not recollect who they were. I don't remember seeing with the gentlemen any policemen with guns. I don't remember having deposed before the Fouzdar, that I had seen such, or that I mentioned to him, the names of the Policemen who brought guns there. I am much grieved because the *Sirkar* has deprived me of my arms, and is trying me as a prisoner, when, on the above occasion, I did my duty in the best way I could. I have not been in a peaceful state of mind since, and have lost my memory."

Read and recorded the statement which prisoner No. 10 made before the Fouzdar at Khandalla on the 17th January 1863 to the following effect:—On hearing of the disturbance, I left the Police office to go and restore order, taking with me sepoy Gaynoo (prisoner No. 2). There was no striking going on at the time, but a crowd of people had assembled, and there were four or five gentlemen amongst them. Tookaram Naik (No. 3), Soobhana (No. 1), Hyputtee (No. 4), Gunoo Havildar (No. 14), Peerajee Naik (No. 13) Babajee (No. 11), and Rama (No. 7), were there, and Rama (No. 7), had his musket with bayonet fixed. I told Rama that there was no occasion to have his bayonet fixed it only being desired to restore order, and I sent him out of the crowd. Chimā (No. 12) and Sudoo (No. 8) were also standing in the crowd with their guns, but they had no bayonets fixed. These men too, I sent away.

Babajee bin Hurry, a Mahratta, aged 25 years, a Policeman No. 1012 (prisoner No. 11.) is examined and states:—I did not go to the scene of the disturbance, nor did I after the row, accompany the gentlemen to the Fouzdar's office. Being at the Police station near the tank, the Havildar (prisoner No. 14) told me that some prisoners had escaped from the Police office, and said, "Let us go and catch them." The Havildar then left, and prisoner No. 13 and I went with him. We had no sticks or other weapons with us. We went towards the barracks, and not in the direction of the bridge. We then came back, and going to the Police office, met the crowd near it. I saw only one gentleman, who was behind the crowd, and to whom prisoner No. 14 spoke. I saw no other gentleman, and don't know if any policemen were with them. I saw the policeman who, in the first instance, took the two ghorawallas, with their horses, to the Police office. I was ordered by the Naik (prisoner No. 13), to take them there, as the policeman on duty at the tank prisoner No. 12, came and reported that the men and horses had drank water at the tank. Nobody came from the Fouzdar's office to call me to state my complain against the horsekeepers.

Chima bin Syajee, a Ramoosee, aged 21 years, a policeman No. 157 (prisoner No. 12.) is examined and states:—About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day when the disturbance occurred, two ghorawallahs, with horses, came to the tank, and commenced descending into it, when I, being on duty there, told them not to take the horses into the water. They would not, however, listen to me, but insisted on going in, saying, that the horses belonged to big *sahibs*, and that after watering the horses, they (the ghorawallahs) would come with me to the Fouzdar, or wherever I chose to take them. Presently after some women also came, who wanted to go down into the water with the ghorawallas; they said they were Kykurnees and I allowed them to descend into the tank. I should not have done so, had I known that they were Mhars as there was an order from the Fouzdar, that Mhars or Mangs should not be allowed to take water from the tank. There are other places from which these classes of people can obtain water. Having gone into the tank, the ghorawallahs began to bath the horses, and the women too wash themselves, and as the water was thus fouled, I took the women and the ghorawallahs, with their horses, to the Police station, which is about ten paces from the tank, and gave them over into the charge of the Naik (Prisoner No. 13.) Nobody came to call me to the Fouzdar's office to state my complaint against the horsekeepers. I saw nothing of the disturbance that occurred afterwards, as at the time of it I was on the south side of the tank, about a thousand paces from the bridge. I did not accompany the gentlemen to the Police Office, and don't know who did.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Peerajee bin Baloojee, a Mahratta, aged 52 years, a Police Naik No. 941 (prisoner No. 13) is examined and states.—About one P.M. on the day of the disturbance I was at the Police station near the tank eating my dinner, when the sepoy on guard, namely prisoner No. 7 called out saying that some prisoners had escaped from the Police office. The Havildar, prisoner No. 14) then said 'let us go and see,' and he with myself and sepoy (prisoner No. 11) went towards the Barracks, where there are a number of pits in which (prisoners were known to have concealed themselves before. Finding no one there, we turned back, and when near the Police station which we had just left, some people travelling to Campoolee told us that a disturbance was going on, near the bridge. We then went into the guard-room and having put on our belts, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. By this time, however, it was all over, and we met the crown near the Fouzdar's office. I saw no policeman there with guns.

Gaynojee bin Bhiwjee, a Mahratta, aged 45 years, a Police Havildar No. 329 (prisoner No. 14) is examined and states. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the disturbance, I being asleep in the guard-room of the Police station near the tank was awakened up by the sepoy on guard (prisoner No. 7) who called out saying that some prisoners had escaped from the Police office. I then rose in haste and without waiting to dress myself left the station directing the Police Naik (prisoner No. 13) sand a sepoy (prisoner No. 11) to follow me. I proceeded a few hundred paces in the direction of Campoolee, and having by this time been joined by the Naik and sepoy, we went round and made a search in the pits near the Barracks. As we found nothing there, we were returning to our guard-room, when we were informed of the disturbance near the bridge. Hearing of it I put on my belt and hastened to the spot accompanied by the same Naik and sepoys. We saw nothing, however, near the bridge. The parties had all gone to the Fouzdar's office and I met the crowd there. As I was behind the crowd and did not enter it at all, except to clear the way for a gentleman who came up last, I do not know what policemen were present there. I saw none with guns. I am not aware if any policemen of my party at the Police station near the tank went to the scene of the quarrel, or accompanied the gentlemen to the Fouzdar's office. I saw nobody. No. policemen with guns could leave the station without my orders. I do not know what are the occasions when policemen should use their guns or bayonets. In this case, if any one used a gun or bayonet in any way, or was even present with a gun, it was wrong.

Rama bin Pandoojee, a Mahratta, aged 30 years, a bricklayer, a resident at Khandalla, Talooka Mawl, Zillah Poona, is examined aud states:—On the day of the disturbance, I was employed in erecting a wall adjoining a mosque about 400 paces from the bridge. I did not leave my work at all that day from noon till 6 P.M. as Sukharam Malee can bear witness.

Chundia bin Hurkoojee, a Mahratta, aged 18 years, a carrier, resident at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, examined and states:—I was not present at the disturbance. I left Khandalla that day at 10 A. M., for Campooly and carried thither a box belonging to a butler whom I do not know. From Campoolee I did not return till 9 P.M. Kondia Bazaree of Khandalla, met me at Campoolee at 1-30 P.M., that day, and knows that I left Campoolee at 3 P.M., to return to Khandalla.

Babajee Balshett, a Bania, aged 45 years, a policeman No. 913 is sworn and deposed:—On the day of the disturbance I was on guard at the Police office, at Khandalla, from noon till 2 P.M. Immediately I saw the ghorawallahs leaving, I told the Police Naik prisoner No. 3 who thereon went and made a report to the Fouzdar. I told the ghorawallahs not to go, but they went to the gentlemen and would not listen to me. I recollect the Fouzdar ordering the Police Naik (prisoner No. 3) to call back the horsekeepers. He left accordingly and was followed by prisoner No. 1 who carried with him a light stick. Soon after I sent prisoner No. 4 to enquire what the noise was about, and he went without a stick or other weapon. I don't know what other policemen went from the Police Office to the scene of the disturbance. I recollect Chima end Sudoo, prisoners Nos. 8 and 12 coming to the Police office after the Fouzdar had gone with the gentlemen to the Magistrate's office, but they had no guns with them. I never reported to the Fouzdar that I had seen them bring guns.

Read and recorded a statement made by Babajee Balshett before the Fouzdar at Khandalla on the 17th January 1863, to the following effect:—

After the Fouzdar had left the Police office and gone with the gentlemen to the Magistrate, Chima and Sudoo (prisoners Nos. 8 and 12) came with guns, I said "why have you brought guns," and sent them back to the Police station near the tank. I do not remember if they had bayonets fixed. I don't recollect if they came immediately on the arrival of the gentlemen at the Police office, or some time after.

The Court adjourned at 7 P.M., until Thursday next at 10 A.M.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 24.

LATE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.

[Conclusion of Inquiry before the Magistrate]

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY 1863.

RESUMED enquiry into this case adjourned on the 23rd instant.

On a consideration of all the evidence in this case the Magistrate finds that no offence has been proved against prisoners Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, namely Hybuttee bin Gopal, Hunoomansing bin Buldeosing, Suddoo bin Raghoo, Gaynoo bin Limbajee, Babajee bin Huree, Chima bin Syajee, Peerajee bin Baloojee, Gaynoojee bin Bhewjee and Rama bin Pandoojee, who are thereby acquitted and discharged.

Against the other prisoners the Magistrate proceeds to make the following charges:

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Soobhana bin Raghoojee (prisoner No. 1) the charge:

Firstly.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, assaulted one Mr. James Samuel Tate, the said assault not being committed on grave and sudden provocation given by Mr. James Samuel Tate, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and within my cognizance.

Secondly.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, abetted the offence of rioting committed by more than ten persons and punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117 of the same Code, and within my cognizance. And I hereby direct that Soobhana bin Raghoojee be tried on the said charge.

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Gaynoojee bin Bhikajee (prisoner No. 2) the charge:

First.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, assaulted one Lieut. George John Bogle, the said assault not being committed on grave and sudden provocation given by Lieut. George John Bogle, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 352, of the Indian Penal Code, and within my cognizance.

Secondly.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, abetted the offence of rioting committed by more than ten persons and punishable under Section 147, of the Indian Penal Code, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117 of the said Code. And I hereby direct that Gaynoo bin Bhikajee be tried on the said charge.

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Tookaram bin Casheeba (prisoner No. 3) the charge:

First.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, abetted the offence of rioting committed by more than ten persons and punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117 of the same Code, and within my cognizance. And I hereby direct that Tookaram bin Casheeba be tried on the said charge.

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Bhaoo bin Mayajee and Rama bin Bhovajee (prisoners Nos. 6 and 7) the charges:

First.—That they on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, assaulted one Lieut. George Henry Bridges and other gentlemen, such assault not being committed on grave and sudden provocation given by those gentlemen, and that he has thereby committed an offence under Section 352, of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance.

Secondly.—That they on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, abetted the offence of rioting committed by more that ten persons and punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117, and within my cognizance. And I hereby direct that Bhaoo bin Mayajee and Rama bin Bovajee be tried on the said charge.

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Vithulsing bin Mansing (prisoner No. 9) the charge:

First.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, assaulted Lieut. George Henry Bridges and three other gentlemen with him or one of them, the said assault not being committed on the grave and sudden provocation given by those gentlemen, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 352, of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance.

Secondly.—That he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, abetted the offence of rioting committed by more than ten persons and punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117, and within my cognizance. And I hereby direct that Vethulsing bin Mansing be tried on the said charge.

I, Samuel James Harrison, Magistrate F. P., declare that there is hereby made against Chundia (prisoner No. 16) the charge that he on or about the 15th day of January 1863, at Khandalla, Talooka Mawul, Zillah Poona, with other persons to the number of five or more unlawfully assembled together and committed the offence of rioting, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and I hereby direct that Chundia bin Hurkoojee be tried under said charge.

The above charges having been read to the accused in a language which they understand, they severally plead not guilty. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, have no witnesses whom they wish to be examined in their defence.

Prisoners Nos. 6 and 7 state that Succaram Munajee (police sepoy No. 472) and Babajee bin Eswantrao (police sepoy No. 176) and others can testify to there having been at the Police station near the tank throughout the disturbance, prisoner No. 9 begs that Babajee Balshet (police sepoy No. 913) may be examined in his defence. Prisoner No. 16 says it can be proved by testimony of Kondia Bazaree, that at the time after disturbance he was at Campoolee.

Chundia (prisoner No. 16) is further examined and states. On the day of disturbance Kondia Bazaree met me at Campoolee at half-past one P.M., he had just arrived from Khandalla with his horse carrying a passenger. The horse was about 8 paces in advance of Kondia and 12 paces from the Railway Station. I asked him when he came and he said he had left Khandalla at half-past 11 A.M. I was then leaving for Khandalla and I did not arrive there till half-past 5 P.M. Kondia asked me when leaving, whether I was going to carry the load I had on my head, and replied that I was going to Lanowlee.

Kondia bin Sidoo, a Mahratta, aged 20 years, is examined and states. I reside at Khandalla. I recollect the day of the disturbance at Khandalla about a month and a half ago. I left Khandalla that day at 11½ A.M driving a horse with a passenger to Campoolee. At the latter place I met Chundia (prisoner No. 16) who asked me if I had hired my horse, and I said 'yes'. We had no further conversation; my horse was about 2003 paces before me at the time, and I was about 50 paces from the Railway Station. Chundia when met him carrying no load of any kind. I don't know when he left Campoolee. He did not tell me where he was going to. Campoolee is three coss (six miles) from Khandalla.

The Court adjourned at half-past 4 P.M. until to-morrow.

BENGAL.

WE regret to hear that a Telegram received *via* Galle by a Mercantile Firm here, announces the loss of the ship *B. L. Probie.* She is said to have foundered in a hurricane about the middle of January last in the vicinity of Mauritius, to which port she was bound with a cargo of about 11,00 bags of grain, insured in the local offices. This unfortunate vessel, previous to her putting to sea in November last, came back several times for repairs, and was reported as the *Mary Oxly*, before she finally proceeded for the prosecution of her ill-fated voyage. As nothing is mentioned in the Telegram about the crew, it is presumed, from the proximity of the place where she foundered to Mauritius, that they are all saved.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 19.

THE Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor General met as usual yesterday morning, Sir Robert Napier presiding.

Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) so far as it relates to the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Also the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute Recorders' Courts for the Towns of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, in British-Burmah, and to establish Courts of Small Causes in the said Towns.

Also the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue of Fort William in Bengal) and Act XXIII. of 1860 (to amend the said Act XXI. of 1856.)

Also the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act I. of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to merchant seamen.)

Also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a speedy adjudication of claims to Waste Lands.

Mr. Harington explained that the object of this Bill was to facilitate the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands as between the purchasers and Government, for which Commissions would be established. The authorities, desired, while maintaining their rights in regard to such lands for public purposes, to meet equitably the claims of occupants and purchasers.

Mr. Ellis presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

Mr. Harington moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil Process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal be taken into consideration. After the insertion of an unimportant amendment, the Bill, as amended was passed.

Also that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Pergunnahs of Mohoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the general regulations, be taken into consideration. An unimportant amendment was made, and the Bill passed.

Mr. Maine applied to the Hon'ble the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business, and, on the suspension of the Rules, moved that the Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Bombay to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the Common Jail be taken into consideration. The Bill was then considered and passed.

Mr. Maine then said that he would ask leave to bring in a Bill not inscribed in the list of business. It was a Bill to provide for the speedy and effectual disposal of cases pending in the office of the master of the High Court of Judicature. The office of Master was an appointment in the High Court on its equity side. The holder of that appointment was charged with the administration of the Court, and to him were referred certain questions of fact. The office of Master in Equity had been abolished at home, and much altered out here, though pressure of business to be finished rendered abolition impossible. In order to bring this business to a conclusion, it would be necessary to invest the Master with certain summary powers, and how urgently these powers were needed, was shown by the fact that there were certain equity suits in the High Court in which no steps had been taken for twenty years. This delay too was not owing to any fault on the part of the officials, but to the unexplained unwillingness of the parties in the suits to bring forward their cases. It was therefore now proposed to confer upon the Master the *power* of compelling such persons to go on with their suits. The Bill was [illegible] that it had received the approval of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Harington wished to know whether the Bill would be confined to Calcutta, or would extend to Madras and Bombay.

Mr. Maine said he would amend his motion to leave to bring in a Bill extending to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay, and if the Local Governments sent in objections, its powers could be altered.

The Council then adjourned.—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

NOTIFICATION.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Camp Agra, Thursday, 12th February 1863.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Durbar at Benares on the 7th instant, for the reception of the principal Native Nobility, the Residents of the City and Division of Benares, and the Divisions of Patna and Allahabad.

The undermentioned Princes and Gentlemen were admitted to private audiences with the Governor General:—

1.—Descendants of Mirza Koorum Bukht, a member of the ex-Royal family of Delhi—
 Mirza Fyazoodeen.
 Mirza Laul.
 Mirza Nadir Bukht.
 Mirza Secunder Bukht.
2.—Descendants of Mirza Shigooftah Bukht of the same family—
 Mirza Nasiroodeen Mahomed Munsoor Bukht.
 Mirza Rubeemoodeen Bukht.
3.—Descendants of Mirza Ali Kudr of the same family—
 Mirza Mohamed Mohsun Bukht.
 Mirza Azizoodeen Bukht.
4.—Princes of Nepal—
 Runendra Bikram Sah.
 Birendra Bikram Sah.
5.—Maharajah Isree Persad Narain Sing Bahadoor, Maharajah of Benares, and his Nephew.
6.—Rajah of Vizianagram.
7.—Sumboo Narain as representative of his Father, the Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Sing Bahadoor.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah of Benares.

Afterwards the gentlemen abovenamed, with the exception of the Members of the Delhi family and of the Nepal Princes, together with other Native gentlemen entitled to the privilege, and the principal Civil and Military officers of Benares and the neighbourhood, assembled in general Durbar. The Viceroy and Governor General entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Native gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Governor General in the order of their precedence, and presented the usual offerings, which were accepted by the Governor General, but returned to those who did not receive Khilluts. His Excellency conferred Khilluts on those who were received in private Durbar, the Chief Nobility of the Patna Division, and the Rajahs of Manda and Bansee from the Allahabad Division.

After the Native gentlemen had been introduced to the Viceroy, and before the presentation of the Khilluts, His Excellency addressed the Gentlemen assembled in Durbar as follows:—

"It affords me much satisfaction to find myself surrounded here by so many Native gentlemen of high character and influence, Gentlemen who, in times of confusion and trouble, gave proof of their loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown. I welcome more especially the Maharajah of Benares, and I beg to assure him that if I omit to return his visit to-day I shall do so because the multiplicity of my engagements prevents me from carrying my intention into effect. I welcome also the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who, although he be a visitor here, occupies a high position and enjoys deservedly a high reputation in the part of India where he resides. I welcome, too, the Maharajahs of Doomraon and Bettia, who have come to this place from the district of Patna, which is under the able administration of my esteemed friend, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and I welcome, generally, the Rajahs and Gentlemen who have come here from the Districts of Benares, Patna, and I believe, Goruckpore and Allahabad. I have, moreover, a special word of welcome for the son of my trusty Councillor, Rajah Deo Narain Sing. The Rajah offered to accompany me from Calcutta to this place in order to be present at this Durbar; but I declined to accept his offer, because I wished him to remain with my Council while it is engaged in the work of legislation. It is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that the Native Gentlemen of India should be represented in the Council of the Governor General, in order that when Laws are made for India their opinions and wishes and feelings may receive due consideration. It is my intention and duty to do everything in my power to give effect to Her Majesty's gracious intention in this respect. Among the Rajah and Gentlemen here to-day are many who have large estates in the neighbourhood and along the line of Railway which we travelled over yesterday. The value of those estates will be greatly enhanced by the completion of the important work of which we are about to-day to celebrate the opening. I need hardly remind them that they will owe this advantage to the introduction of British Engineering skill and British Capital into this country. I trust that the consideration of this fact, and of similar facts which are of daily occurrence, will tend to produce a kindly feeling between the races by shewing them to what an extent they may be mutually useful to each other. Meanwhile I hope that the Gentlemen whom I am addressing will turn these advantages to account by doing their utmost to improve their properties and to promote the happiness and welfare of their Ryots and Dependants."

On the conclusion of the ceremonies, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General left the Durbar under a Royal Salute, and the assembly broke up.

Owing to other engagements, the Viceroy and Governor General was unable on this occasion to pay the usual return visit to His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.—*Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Feb* 18.

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

WE regret to learn that an able and energetic public officer, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, lately transferred from the Punjaub and holding the office of a Magistrate in a Mofussil district in Upper Bengal has been thrown into difficulties for carrying his authority a little too far. The above-mentioned officer on being transferred to Bengal, and on assuming his duties in the aforesaid district, found the accounts of his office in an unsatisfactory state, and a deficiency in the cash balances. He was consequently very much enraged with the native cash-keeper, whom he is said to have maltreated, and then charged him with embezzlement. The poor man was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate. An appeal was subsequently made by the prisoner to a higher tribunal, where he was acquitted of the criminal charge, and ordered to be released. He then presented a petition to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, representing that the Magistrate had, previous to his trial, abused him in the foulest language, chastised him, and then tried his case himself, notwithstanding he was biased against him. His Honor, considering the case in all its bearing, condemned the proceedings of the Magistrate, whom he degraded to the post of a second-grade Joint Magistrate, by which his salary was reduced to nearly one-half of the amount he previously received.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 17.

REPORT ON THE VOYAGE OF THE SHIP "ALNWICK CASTLE" WITH INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO TRINIDAD.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

From CAPTAIN C. EALES, Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta, to S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 1st May 1862, forwarding a Report from Dr. Pearse, with other enclosures, relating to the voyage of the Ship *Alnwick Castle* with Indian Emigrants from this Port to Trinidad.

The Medical Inspector of Emigrants and myself having given the suggestions of Dr. Pearse the most careful consideration, are of opinion that it is scarcely necessary to report upon the different questions in detail, as the views therein expressed do not appear to be so much opposed to the generally accepted sentiments on the subject as the Emigration Commissioners seem to think, the majority of the proposed alterations having been already adopted under the recent recommendations of the Emigration Committee.

The amount of ventilation now invariably provided in Emigrant Ships has been proved by experience to be amply sufficient for all purposes, and is capable of being easily and efficiently controlled. The *degree* of regulation must necessarily depend upon the circumstances of each individual voyage, and must perforce be left to the judgment of the Medical Officer in charge; while the necessity of having the lower deck kept thoroughly clear for a certain period daily must be acknowledged. There can be no question that Dr. Pearse's opinion, that to keep a person by force exposed on the upper deck who is manifestly suffering from the low temperature, must be injurious. Throughout Dr. Pearse's Report there seems to be the clearest evidence that the successful issue of the voyage of the *Alnwick Castle* is primarily owing to the great care and judgment displayed in selecting the Coolies in Calcutta, to a judicious use on the voyage of the means and appliances he had actually at his command, as well as to the unceasing personal supervision exercised by him over the minutest details connected with his charge, and finally, in regulating the ventilation and temperature of the lower deck generally, so as to protect the Emigrants from the injurious effects of chilly draughts and dampness. The adoption of these wise and salutary measures have been followed by the most favourable results, affording in themselves the strongest evidence in support of employing men of Dr. Pearse's experience in preference to all others possessing less energy of character and discernment.

Adverting to Dr. Pearse's personal allusions to myself in connection with the fitments and provisionery of the *Alnwick Castle*, I beg to annex herewith an explanation from him of the subject, and have only to state in conclusion, with respect to the supply of

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dried milk, that he was applied to solely on the ground of there having been at the time but a very limited supply of this article available in the market for the use of other Emigrant Ships then under Charter.

The means of protecting the hatchways by booby hatches, as described by Dr Pearse, is, now invariably adopted in every Emigrant Ship sailing from this Port to the entire exclusion of the old tarpaulin method.

From W. H. PEARSE, ESQ, M.D., Government Emigration Service, to CAPTAIN C. EALES, Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta,—(dated the 30th December 1862.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to ask your attention to a remark in my Report of the Ship *Alnwick Castle*, dated Trinidad, January 15th 1862.

After stating some omissions in the supplies proper to have been put on board, and alluding to my having failed to obtain them in Calcutta. The Report goes on to say—"The influence of the Authorities at Banks' Hall should rather be to enforce the full supply."

I beg you to accept my expressions of regret at that remark, because, however true it might be that omissions occurred, I was not at liberty to suppose and state that the influence of any one was other than doing his utmost to secure for the Coolies full of supplies of the Charter Party. I was not than aware of the difficulties which prevented the fulfilment of the Charter Party, and that the states of the market might be such as to make it impossible for you to obtain in Calcutta that which was due. Permit me to add, as some explanation of that remark, that it was written at the time I had very much needed the articles in question. I have since been informed that the steam pipes to which I referred were not at that time under your supervision; and remember that the fittings of the hatch-houses, steam pipes, &c., were arranged by a gentleman from Bank's Hall. I regret that these details over which your Office in its transition state had not the supervision should have been held responsible for arrangement over which it had no control.

AN INDECENT SUGGESTION.

(From the Mofussilite.)

WE have never seen anything surpassing in bad taste a letter which the *Times of India* has so far forgotten himself as to admit into his correspondence columns. The writer maintains an anonym and, being thus nobody, is not worth notice. But that such a letter should appear in such a paper, is a reproach to the nation to which we belong. The writer adopts the *nom de plume* of "Tom Cringle," and we freely admit that we have read many of his previous communications with much enjoyment and some profit. But we protest against the worse than bad taste, we may almost say, the profanity of his present letter.

An attempt was made lately to get a Bill passed in the Bombay Legislative Council to prohibit the cremation of the bodies of Hindoos within the precincts of the city. But for good reasons, the matter was voted to lie over till a later date. On this, "Tom Cringle" writes to the *Times of India*, and suggests that the corpses of the Bombay Hindoos should be utilized by being made into gas for the benefit of the city. All the details of the work are entered into; retorts, flues, pipes for carrying off the effluvium, &c., &c. Now there is something very revolting about this, and we put it to the *Times of India* that he was guilty of a great impropriety in publishing so hideous a suggestion. It was not intended to be carried out, of course; it was only meant for wit. But if wit cannot be made except at the expense of the helpless dead, we had better be content with sober sense. The letter in question must produce a most painful effect of the Hindoo portion of the community. And it is well they should know that not every English newspaper will consent to jest on so sacred a matter.

GOOD WORDS ON EDUCATION.

(From the Poona Observer, Feb. 24)

IT appears that this presidency is full of native vernacular schools, which are entirely ignored by the department of public instruction. This is the statement of the *Bombay Gazette*, in an article inserted below. So much the better for the schools doubtless; and we are far from wishing that either the remarks of our contemporary or any of our own should lead to extending the operations of the department. Indeed it is by no means necessary; for as our contemporary so ably points out, the field is open to other workmen, and these schools may be made a means of extending a better knowledge of what it is really important to know among the people. The existence of such schools without government support shows that there is a desire for knowledge among the natives, and that they will make some small sacrifices to obtain it. Their teachers are very poor, and very ignorant; and very grateful for assistance in the form of instruction for themselves, books or money. When those who come to their aid advocate Christianity, they would not be likely to show any jealousy, so long as the influence of government is not brought to bear, and rational persuasion only used. And there is a society in England whose object it is expressly to promote vernacular education, and whose assistance might be most usefully extended to these schools. All these points are dwelt on by the *Gazette*, and we refer the reader to his remarks.

We should be glad to know what the department of public instruction really does to entitle it to that name. Its colleges are not public, in the sense of being open to all comers; for we apprehend that if a Mhar boy made his appearance at the Poona College or school, he could not be received; or if he was, the school would be pretty nearly emptied. "Department of Carkoon instruction" would be nearer the mark, and we shall look out for the speedy issue of a government order making this change in the designation.

We cannot say we have any particular fondness for the grant-in-aid system; because it commits the government to a share in the responsibility of what is taught. All instruction is not necessarily beneficial; and yet if aid is given to one school, it is sure to be promised to all, whatever be the nature of the instruction given, provided it comes up to a certain standard in the articles of spelling and arithmetic. A school of Brahmans, or of Wallabhacharyans, would be equally entitled to government assistance, with those of a Christian mission. "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes;" and if a voluntary association like the Vernacular Education Society will undertake the same office, it might perhaps with advantage be left to them. Voluntary subscription is a peculiarly English mode of raising money, and it is one that has great advantages, and has produced very considerable results. For instance it is said that during the quarter of a century or so last past churches have been built in England sufficient to supply the wants of a million of people. Again, all the English railroads were made by perfectly voluntary subscription, to the extent of 200 millions sterling. It is also a question worth considering what sort of effect the religious neutrality principle is likely to have when introduced into villages. In towns it is asserted that its influence on the minds and conduct of those who are subjected to it is not very encouraging. Among more simple country communities the results of upsetting the settled system of life without substituting anything better in the place of it, might be very serious in a social and political point of view.

Whatever resemblance there may be in the mode in which the government educationist and the missionary set to work in instruction, there is a great difference in the object. The teacher of the "secular" school sets to work to all appearance to improve the minds of his pupils by introducing to their notice everything that is modern; all the new discoveries of the present age. This at least, to judge from what we hear and read, is the method taken for aiding the moral development of the nation, by the advocates of progress. The other party on the other hand labor to introduce a system which we consider none the worse for being eighteen hundred years old.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

(From the Englishman, Feb. 16.)

THERE are few inconsistencies more complete than that hitherto presented by the English public on its anxious care of the colonial native generally, and its indifference to the real state of the native of India. The philantropist at home in his tender regard for the benighted Kaffir, brings an influence to bear upon the Colonial office to which it generally succumbs, but the power that shall make the Indian Council listen to common sense is not unfortunately in existence, though it will of course be found when the requirements of India and her population are better understood.

It has always been our opinion that the Coolie trade has been mainly fostered by a mistaken policy on the part of the Colonial office at home when dealing with the Native populations belonging to the British dependencies under its charge. It is not our present purpose to enquire whether the home government has adopted this policy from the conviction of its being the only suitable one, or whether it has been rendered compulsory by a suspicious vigilance which watches most strictly the conduct of Colonial affairs; nor is it our business to decide whether such supervision has been productive of good or harm. But it would be idle to deny that the censorship of that class, popularly known as the Exeter Hall party, has proved too effectual to be ignored by even the boldest of Colonial Secretaries. The result of the watchfulness of this large, and perhaps conscientious, portion of the British public has engendered a dread, on the part of the powers that be, of dealing with any question regarding Colonial native labor. The very mention of the subject in their ears is objectionable; it suggests agitation, possibly unpopularity, certainly trouble. Thus, while many a Colonial Governor has earnestly desired to see the population which he rules, raised from its indolence, sloth and semi-barbarism, still, though backed by the support of his Council, and where such exists certainly by the Legislative Council, he asks in vain that the means be allowed by which that population may be made available, by which it may be civilised, and by which it may be prepared for those higher duties to fulfill which life is supposed to be given. To such an applicant, Downing street shuts the door. A petition for Indian Coolies, however, is a very different thing. There will be no outcry against granting this, but as to raising any native taxes in the colony making the application, in order to induce industry on the part of the inhabitants, it cannot be listened to for a moment, for it is sure to provoke discussion and opposition. But for this opposition many a British Colony, now developed by Indian labor would be worked by its native population and by a people infinitely better suited to till the soil of their own country, than any imported labor could ever be. Owing to this opposition in some British Colonies, Natal for instance, the Native has never had implanted in his mind a desire for the acquisition of wealth. He is perhaps located on government lands set apart for native locations. His first wife can raise, through that worst of all slavery, woman slavery, more than sufficient to keep him in idleness, and any surplus is stored for the purchase of a second wife. This obtained he is on the road to affluence, and, as in the case of the Kaffir, will so continue until his eldest daughter shall be eligible for sale, when with the proceeds of that sale he will buy another wife in all probability of an age not exceeding that of the daughter thus sold.

That the people of England would never allow the present system did they understand it, we are convinced, and yet to perpetuate a system fraught with the worst evils, we in India yearly send from our shores, to a servitude so nearly bordering on slavery that we almost fail to recognise the difference, thousands of our people obtained under a rotten system by men pretending to be armed with powers derived from the authorities, and carrying into every village a so-called official document and, as in one case we heard of, impudently sealed with a stamp taken from a glass label ingrained on a spirit bottle.

We have thus glanced hastily at the reason why our coolies leave India, but we have a greater right to ask why they do not remain to benefit their native land, though we can ourselves give the answer. Through deception the man who would be happy as well as valuable in India, is transported to a foreign land; he is gained through the love of lucre; he is shipped through the same love; he is employed and ruined through the same passion. In conclusion we would call attention to an attempt on the part of the government of India to make the best of this decidedly bad bargain—emigration. The means adopted are so weak as to be amusing, and for that reason only we copy from the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last the best defence the government can produce after ransacking their many pigeon holes. It is a report of the *Alnwick Castle* which at the latest must have made her voyage with coolies in 1861; but, it would appear, landed her emigrants in Trinidad in admirable order. In the ordinary course of business the Report was sent to Sir Charles Wood who, as usual, forwarded it to India on May 1st, 1862, and now, on the 14th February 1863, Government produces it as a refutation, we suppose, of charges brought against the present system. At any rate it is a very clumsy one, and it certainly does not look well for it to be produced so soon after the telling evidence against the ship arrangements generally, which was adduced at Mauritius. It would be far better for the government to prepare to meet public opinion without a word, than to provoke ridicule by impotent efforts to bolster up a doomed system. As surely as ever hundreds of coolies have left the Hooghly to seek a very doubtful fortune so certain is it that the days of emigration under the present system are numbered.

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Do. ... Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	„	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	„	„	
Do. ... Hollands, in cases	„	„	
WHISKEY ... Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	„	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	Pts.	„	16
	No. 3	Yellow „	26
	Pts.	„	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	Pts.	„	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	Pts.	„	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	„	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	„	30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
	(Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

Insurances, &c.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling*.—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,874,000

FIRE DEPARTMDNT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any Imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,

Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858		£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

Business Announcements

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, T. First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite,

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Mc CABE AND JONES WATCHES, CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, For Sale.

McCabe's Gold and Silver Hunting Watch, Spring Capped latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case, Watch, by John Jones. Also, Chubb's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought IRON SAFES, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties;—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.* with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Bareges, Soie des Fees, Moussseline de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season, and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular*.

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all he necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts*.

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ „	„	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½	„	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	8	12
Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 „	„	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ „	„	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	15	8
do. do. do. 4 „	„	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ „	„	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ „	„	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	12	0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	„	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nabs, all kinds	„	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. 10 to	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T'squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	„	2	12
Bass Brooms	„	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	„	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	„	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Staircase Steps to Porticos.

Business Announcements.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk* &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and *Barège Dresses*.
Colored Exhibition Organdie *Muslins*.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton *Dresses*.
White Brilliants and Dorias for *Morning Dresses*.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match*.
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants*.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets*.
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar* and *Sleeves*.
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats,
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (*Ladies*).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses*.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers*."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions*.
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*.
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths*.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch,

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Pronitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sœhne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6½ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6½ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by MESSRS. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
„ Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood [illegible] and Mortars.
[illegible]

Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the undermentioned goods, viz:—

2 Large enamelled Hides for Carriage Hoods.
2 Do. Patent, do.
8 Do. Thick and Thin Brown Leather for Harness.
2 Do. do. Black do. do.
1 Case Curtain Bands.
1 Do. Small Pictures.
1 Do. Cigar Cases.
1 Do. Lavender.
2 Do. Eau de Cologne in quarts and pints 1st quality.
11 Wind Harps, &c. &c.
2 Musical Boxes with Dancing Figures.

ALSO,

The property of an Officer proceeded to England, comprising two pairs Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes. An Electro-plated Tea set, containing Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots. New Regulation Chaco, Sash, and Sword Belts, full Dress Tunic. Shell Jackets and Waistcoat, &c. &c.

AS ALSO,

Sundry effects of several deceased persons.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, 1 Case of Balzarines, Ribbons, fast Muslins and Cashmere Cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th March next, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at their Rooms.

AT 1 P.M.

Sundry neatly Carved Household Furniture, Glassware, China, Sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated ware, consisting of Hot Water Dishes, Tea Sets, Sets of Dish Covers, Copper Cooking utensils Cutlery, Carpets, &c. &c., the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

ALSO,

A few Casks of Brown Sugar, a few Bales of Cotton, about 100 Casks white Lead, Iron Beadsteads, Patent Crockeryware, Metal Cocks, one large Floor Oil Carpet, Wall Paper, and Sundry other articles.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd March 1862, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale, when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, Twist, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th February 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Long Cloths.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
700 „ „ Jaconets.
300 „ „ Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDING.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the 9th of March at 2 P.M. (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises) the two Blocks of Buildings known as the GRANT BUILDINGS and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

Printed particulars as to the Lots and conditions and terms of sale will be ready in a day or two, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT LOWER COLABA.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M. on behalf of the Apollo Cotton Press Company, that desirable Piece of Ground at the corner of Thomas' Street, opposite the new Colaba Press Building, measuring about 884 square yards with the two Bungalows, in good repair thereon.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Bombay, 28th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

Will be sold unreserved to close consignment the remainder of an Invoice of daily 8 day Time Pieces and Clocks of different sizes and shapes; an Invoice of New Gent's Riding and Racing Saddles, Gig and Carriage Harness.

An invoice of Liquid Blacking in Quarts, Pints and half Pints; and Paste Blacking in Tins.

A few articles of Household Furniture.

AT 1 P.M.

A fine large Newfoundland Bitch with three thorough Bred Pups.

One small English built second-hand Brougham, and one large ditto.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following Sugar, imported per ship *Witch of the Wave*, from Calcutta, and damaged by salt water:—

A H / F B S —85 bags of Bengal Sugar.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOP FURNITURES, FIXTURES, LEASE OF THE PREMISES, &c. &c.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd proximo and the following days, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the premises, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Messrs. R. PEAT & Co., closing business. The same consist of Saddles and Bridles, of every description, Harness, (if any left on hand), Silver, Gold and Plain Mounted Riding Whips, Hunting and Driving Whips, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes, and other Stable Tools, Riding and Driving Bits, Spurs, Harness and Shoe Blacking, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

Also the remainder of materials, Leather, Harness Furniture, Buckles of every sort and size, Bootmakers' and Harnessmakers, Tools, both new and second-hand Shop Fixtures and fitting, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the unexpired lease of the premises now occupied by Messrs. R. Peat & Co.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF BOOKS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 12th and FRIDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large Collection of New and Second hand Reading Books, Shop Furniture, &c. of Hadjee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller; (closing business). Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday the 9th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, LAMPS, &c.

At "Lockesly Hall" Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On TUESDAY, the 17th, WEDNESDAY the 18th and THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq. to submit to Public Auction, at "Lockesley Hall, Byculla, opposite the Club House, a very Valuable Consignment of Superior English Mahogany, and Rosewood Household Furniture, Lamps, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view a week previous to the day of sale. Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Double Gun "Rigby," quite new, Damascus barrell, 12 Bore, in Cases with apparatus.

1 Double Rifle "Adams," bore 12, quite new, in Case with apparatus.

1 New "Dean Hardings's" 6 Shot Revolver, Large Size, in Case and apparatus, quite new with stock to attach so as to make a Rifle.

1-7 Shot Small Revolver, "Rigby," in Case and apparatus.

Best Sherry in Quarts, at Rs. 20 per dozen, sample bottle can be had for Rs. 1-12 annas—cash.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay 29th Feb., 1863.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Building, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombart Street, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs.
[illegible] Messrs. PEARSON & Co.